

## CHEKIANG'S CIVIL GOVERNOR ELECTS HIMSELF AS TUTUH

People Want Him to Leave,  
Attitude to Independence  
Not Being Clear

MAY BE FORCED

## Two Republican Military Chiefs Are Invited To Hangchow

The Shanghai Chekiang merchants  
have received the following tele-  
grams from Hangchow:

1. Chueh Yuan-kuang, Civil Governor, has given up the title of civil governor and chief military commander, and has adopted the title of "tutuh."
2. Ningpo and Shaoxing people want Chueh Yuan-kuang to leave the province, for his attitude towards independence is not clear.
3. Chiu Kung-shien, head of the Ningpo-Shaoxing Independent Army, and Lu Kung-wan, head of the Chiehshing-Huechow Independent Army, have arrived at Hangchow by the invitation of the people. They probably will force Chueh Yuan-kuang to resign and leave Hangchow.

### Hangchow Still Quiet

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Hangchow, April 15.—This is the fourth day of independence in Chekiang. The situation is still quiet and the people who were enough panic-stricken to flee from their homes have moved quietly back. There have been a few cases of looting, but nothing that would indicate lack of control of the situation.

The reported capture of Military Advisor Chin Hwa-ling is not true. He made good his escape, and nothing has been heard of him since.

The situation here has turned out better than it seemed possible on the day independence was declared. Civil Governor Chueh has stood out firmly against assuming the position of tutuh which the local leaders thrust upon him in their first proclamation. The first proclamation he issued was under the title of Civil Governor and Commander of the Army and a second one was under the second title alone. This means that there will be no change in the civil officials here and that no pie will be cut for distribution to the new leaders. Dong Peh-tsew insists that he does not aspire to the tutuhship. He has succeeded General Yih to the command of the sixth division. General Yih is in hiding in the city.

As nearly as one can judge from the local situation there has been an understanding of some kind with General Yang of Kiangsu whereby fighting between the local troops and those of Kiangsu will be avoided. Local papers report a visit of a Peking representative who sat in a long conference with the local leaders. This representative arrived on a troop train from Kashing Wednesday afternoon and left at five o'clock Thursday morning. Since this conference with the Peking representative the council of the military leaders here prevailed, and the whole attitude seems to be one of caution. There was even talk at one time of rescinding the action and declaring for neutrality.

Thus far Civil Governor Chueh has done nothing that Peking can take exception to. The soldiers of the Chiangchun mutinied and it was his duty to take command. He has done it as any good officer of the government should have done under such circumstances. There was a report that the province was to be invaded and he despatched troops to the line to protect it against invasion. His course has been regular all the way through and go have the steps taken in the local situation. Peking can not complain and yet the republican movement has every reason to feel encouraged at the situation in Chekiang. A step in either direction is easy to take and when the right time strikes Chekiang will be where expediency demands.

The former Military Governor's soldiers are offended by the first proclamation which ascribed mutiny to them. They say they did not mutiny, and their action was in favor of the Republican cause as represented to them by the leaders of the movement. They claim service to country as their motive. Their disgruntled attitude is being ministered to with the salve that heals.

## Roques Succeeds Gallieni As French War Minister



ABOVE—GEN. JOSEPH GALIENI.  
BELOW—GEN. CHARLES ROQUES.

General Joseph Gallieni, the famous one-armed defender of Paris last year, has been succeeded by Gen. Charles Roques as Minister of War in the French Cabinet.

Rumors of friction between Gen. Gallieni and the French Senate have been current for some time. He was appointed as Minister of War in October, 1915.

Gen. Roques was formerly Inspector-General of the Air Service and is an authority on military aviation.

## An Easter Egg Hunt For American Children

Invited by Judge and Mrs. Lob-  
binger to Lawn Frolic  
Next Saturday

Judge and Mrs. C. S. Lobbingier have arranged a treat for children of the American Woman's Club. The small boys and girls have been invited to an Easter egg hunt to be held on the lawn of the Lobbingier home at No. 17 Sicawei Road next Saturday afternoon. The hours will be between 3:30 and 5:30. In case the weather should be unaccommodating on that afternoon, the hunt will be held during the same hours on Monday.

Mrs. Lobbingier says that if the children wish, they can bring eggs with them, in which event she will arrange an egg-rolling contest.

The program of the American Woman's Club at the Palace Hotel yesterday afternoon was one of the most successful in the entire history of the organization. It was devoted to musical numbers.

The reception of the recital was so cordial that the club is considering holding other similar programs at stated intervals.

The accompanists were Miss M. Jansen, Mrs. Sartz and Mrs. Taylor. The program was as follows:

- 1—Piano Solos  
"Winter".....MacDowell  
"The Eagle".....MacDowell  
Mrs. Taylor
- 2—Dialect Songs  
Let Miss Lindy Pass....  
My Rose.....Winthrop Rogers  
My Curly Headed Baby.....Lucy  
The Bee and the Butterfly....  
E. L. Ashford  
Mammy's Song.....Harriet Ware  
Miss Olive Lipscomb
- 3—Violin Solos  
Romance.....Mrs. H. H. A. Beach  
"To a Wild Rose".....MacDowell  
Mrs. Gordon Sutherland-Morse
- 4—Songs  
"Call me no more".....C. W. Cadman  
At Dawning.....C. W. Cadman  
A Banjo Song.....Sidney Homer  
Uncle Rome.....Sidney Homer  
Mr. R. A. Curry
- 5—Violin Solos  
Indian Sketches.....Cecil Burleigh  
(a) Legend  
(b) Over Laughing Waters  
(c) To the Warriors  
Miss Jansen
- 6—Songs  
"From the Land of the Sky-  
blue Waters".....C. W. Cadman  
"The moon drops low".....  
C. W. Cadman  
"Unmindful of the Roses".....  
E. Schneider  
Will o' the Wisp.....C. G. Spross  
Mrs. F. J. Burrett

## Customs and Military Guard Clash at Lappa; Many Are Slain; Stations Burnt Down

Government Troops Hold Village; Chinsan Commander  
Killed for Not Joining Republicans

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Hongkong, April 18.—The Macao correspondent of the Hongkong Daily Press reports that the Military Commander at Chinsan has been killed for not joining the republicans.

There has been some fighting in the Lappa village and between the Chinese military and Customs stations near Porto do Cerco, in which many persons were killed and wounded on both sides. The military guards' huts and Customs' stations were burnt after the fighting.

The loyalist troops hold Lappa, the revolutionaries having retired. Many wounded persons have been taken to Macao.

Wongkam, Taitin, Saitin, Slakkee and many other villages are undergoing similar experiences. Refugees are pouring into Macao.

Szechuense Oppose Agreement

Peking, April 17 (Delayed in transmission).—Reports from Szechuen are somewhat conflicting, but it is believed that Reuter's wire from Chongtu, dated the 15th, stating that General Tsai Ao has fallen in line with the suggestion made by Chen Yi that Yuan Shih-k'ai shall remain as president, provided a responsible Cabinet is appointed, is correct. Nevertheless, the independence party in Szechuen is strongly opposing General Tsai Ao's acquiescence to the stipulations. The outcome of the negotiations is therefore still doubtful.

Kuao, Director of the bureau for the preparation of the Lifayuan, has tendered his resignation, because he has been singled out by the South as one of the principal conspirators against the republic. His resignation has not been accepted.

Revenue Still Coming In  
Notwithstanding the adverse conditions in the South, the revenue received by the Central Government for the month ending March 31 amounted to \$7,705,763.

It is reported that the Ministry of Finance has wired to the Optum Deputy Commissioner at Shanghai, urging him to again approach the opium merchants for their promised contributions to the Central Government, in consideration of the extension of the time limit for the sale of the opium stocks in Shanghai.

In connection with the American loan, it is understood that the

present agreement concerns only Gold \$5,000,000, an additional G. \$15,000,000 being left for further consideration. G. \$1,000,000 has already been advanced, but there now appears to be a possibility of Lee, Higginson and Co. withholding the additional G. \$4,000,000, owing to the unsettled conditions in China.

Kiangyin Forts Republican

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Nanking, April 17.—I passed the forts of Kiangyin, which guard the entrance to the Yangtze, yesterday afternoon, at 5 o'clock and found that they had hoisted the white flag of independence at 10 a.m. the same day after a fight with a Republican force. The commander of the garrison fled, after losing several officers and 125 men.

The city is quiet. A Chinese torpedo-boat in the harbor had also hoisted the white flag. Chinkiang and Nanking are still loyal. Sheher-wheel and Yanchow were supposed to have declared their independence last week, but this is incorrect.

Kill Forts' Commander

A Nanking telegram reports:—Early in the morning of April 16 five battalions out of the 75th Mixed Brigade at Kiangyin forts declared for the righteous cause and effected arrangements with the Revolutionaries. They threatened one battalion which had not acted with them near the Powder Magazine and killed the commander of that battalion, Wang Sheng-peng, after which that battalion joined the others. The Brigadier General Fung Kun-sheng's destination is not known.

The revolutionaries have made a certain Chang the Commander-in-Chief and appointed a certain Li as deputy Commander; several warships which were at Kiangyin have joined the independence.

The Peking Government is consulting the news about the forts at Kiangyin and is holding a military conference but so far no decision has been reached.

The Sincinpaos says that Generals Tsao Kien and Li Chang-tai have wired to the Peking Government that the attitude of General Chen Yi, the Chiangchun of Szechuen, is very uncertain.

Won't Recognise Loan  
According to the local Chinese papers, Tang Shao-yi has sent a telegram (Continued on Page 2)

## American is Wounded When Russian Steamer Imperator is Shelled

Attacked Without Warning By  
Austrian Submarine, Says  
Official Report

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, April 17.—There were two Americans, one of whom was wounded, on board the Russian steamer Imperator, which was on a voyage from the United States to Marseilles and which, according to official advices, was shelled without warning by an Austrian submarine.

London, April 17.—The British ship Cardonia has been sunk.

## GUARD S.V.C. HEADQUARTERS

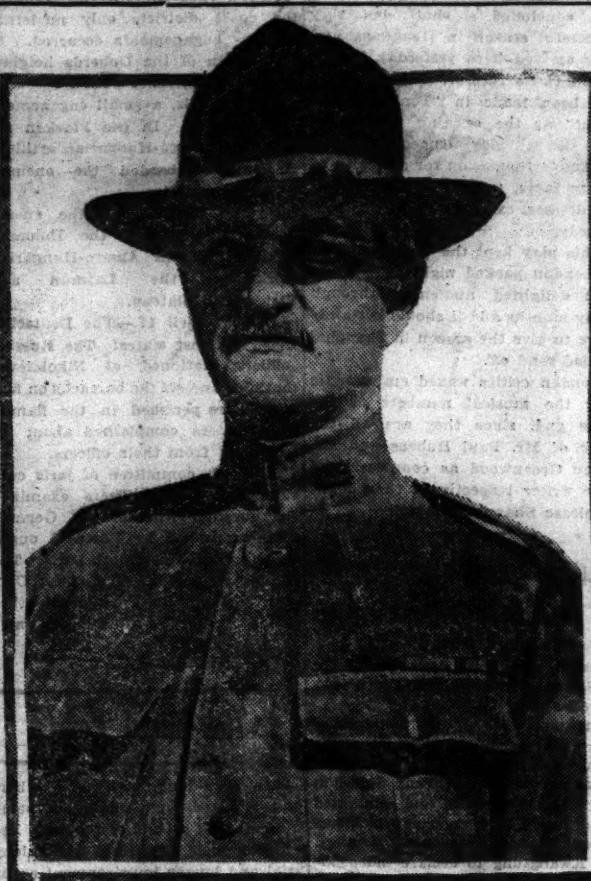
In view of the disturbed conditions in and about the Settlement, the authorities are taking special precautions with regard to the S.V.C. headquarters. A special guard has been called for and half-a-dozen men are on duty every night, in watches.

## Allied Warships Sent To Suda Bay in Crete

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, April 16.—Allied warships have anchored in Suda Bay, in Crete. No troops have been landed.

## General Villa Is Reported Dead; Carranzistas Attack U. S. Troops



This picture of Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, commanding the punitive expedition in Mexico, searching for the outlaw, Villa, was made in Columbus, N. M., during the mobilisation of the column which entered Mexico at that point.

## Rebel Leader Dies After Amputation of Leg; Presi- dent's Nephew Has His Body; Two U. S. Soldiers Killed, Seven Wounded

Reuter's Service

New York, April 17.—A dispatch from President Carranza is bringing to Chihuahua, the body of Villa, who is said to have died after the amputation of a leg.

The American Commander reports that 300 Carranzistas, aided by the townspeople of Parral, attacked a body of American troops, who were forced to fight a rearguard action from Parral to Santa Cruz. The Mexicans had 41 men killed and the Americans two killed and seven wounded.

## RUSSIANS TEN MILES OFF FROM TREBIZOND

Success On Karadere Brings  
Them Within the Advance  
Zone of Fortifications

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, April 17.—Our capture of the position on the left bank of the Karadere signifies that we have entered the advanced zone of the fortified city of Trebizond. Now our troops are about ten miles distant from Trebizond.

Our advance in the direction of Balburt and Erzinjan is intended to divert Turkish attention from the Black Sea coast and to hinder them from concentrating all their forces for the protection of Trebizond.

The official communique issued today stated that the Russians have occupied the village of Arseuk-el-Essi, twelve miles east of Trebizond.

## Mail Notices

### MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

- Per P. and O. s.s. Namur Apr. 19
- Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Apr. 20
- Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava Apr. 21
- Per R.M. s.s. E. of Asia Apr. 22
- Per R.M. s.s. Porthos...Apr. 27
- For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
- Per R.M. s.s. Empress of Asia Apr. 22
- Per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru Apr. 23
- Per C.M. s.s. China...Apr. 24
- Per R.M. s.s. Montague Apr. 28
- For Europe, via Suez:—
- Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi M. Apr. 19
- Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hiran M. Apr. 20
- Per P. & O. s.s. Namur...May 1
- Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori M. May 4

Mails to Arrive:—

The French Mail of March 19 is due at Hongkong on April 22 and here on April 26. Expected to leave Saigon today per M.M. s.s. Porthos. The American mail will leave Nagasaki on Friday, April 21, and may be expected to arrive here at 6 a.m. on Sunday, April 23, per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru.

## ALLIES WILL RE-EQUIP QUARTER MILLION SERBS

Thousands of Tons of Stores  
Sent To Albania; 10,000  
Horses Transported

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, April 16.—In the Chamber, today, during the debate on the foreign estimates, Baron Sonnino, Minister for Foreign Affairs, re-counting Italy's part in the war, said that, thanks to the co-operation of the Italian and allied navies, thousands of tons of stores had been sent to Albania and 250,000 Servians and 10,000 horses transported across the seas, with very small losses, despite numerous attacks.

The battle of Verdun constituted a remarkable success for the French arms, because the enemy had missed their chief aim, which was to create a feeling of discouragement in the allied and neutral countries. Baron Sonnino expressed the greatest confidence regarding the future for the allies.

## £21,000,000 Australian Wheat for Government

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, April 17.—Australian farmers have already received over £21,000,000 for wheat delivered under the Government scheme.

## The Weather

Hot and variable weather, with a typhoon from south-east threatening Luzon. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 80.6 and the minimum 53.3, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 54.6 and 46.8.

## FRENCH EXPECTING RENEWED ASSAULT BY FRESH TROOPS

They Doubt Whether Re-  
constituted German Army  
Will Fare Better

BATTER VERDUN

Hostilities Again Decline  
To Artillery Actions,  
Intense in Places

RUSH FADES AWAY

Two Divisions Assault Posi-  
tions Meuse-Douaumont,  
Gaining Very Little

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 17.—A semi-official communique states that it is highly probable that the Germans will renew their attacks when their troops have been reconstituted, but it is very doubtful whether they will fare any better.

The official communique issued this afternoon reported: There was only artillery activity at Verdun, which was intense at Avocourt Wood and on the front from Mort Homme to Cumieres.

A French air-squadron attacked the German communications at Metz, bombing the railway-station at Conflans, the factories at Rombach and the railway-stations at Arnaville, Pagny and Ars-sur-Meurthe.

In the North Sea, a French gun-aeroplane, from a height of 300 feet, attacked an enemy war-ship, firing sixteen shells, the majority of which hit.

The communique in the evening stated:—On the left bank of the Meuse, there was great enemy artillery activity against Hill 304 and our second lines.

Germans Gain Salient

On the right bank of the Meuse, after an intense bombardment, beginning in the morning, against our positions from the Meuse to Douaumont, the Germans, at two in the afternoon, launched an attack with at least two divisions, on a front of four kilometers, but were repulsed by our curtain and machine-gun fire, except at one point, where the enemy gained a footing in a small salient of our line south of Chauferu Wood. The enemy suffered very heavy losses, especially west of Pepper Hill and in the ravine between Pepper Hill and Standermont Wood.

French aeroplanes, on the night of the 16th, dropped 23 bombs on the station of Nantillole and Briulles and numerous bombs into Etain and the German bivouacs at Spincourt and elsewhere.

Situation Analysed

The military situation from April 9 to the 15th: During this period, the German army delivered a double effort north of Verdun, on both banks of the Meuse.

As a consequence of the operations taken on March 19, the enemy having taken Malancourt on March 30 and Bethincourt having been evacuated voluntarily by us during the night of April 8, the enemy were holding the points of passage on Forges Brook and could debouch thereon. On April 9, the enemy delivered a general offensive on all the front between Haucourt and Cumieres.

At the same time they attacked north of Avocourt and in Malancourt Wood and, on the right bank of the Meuse, as far as the woods of Haudromont Farm. The German troops were repulsed everywhere, except south of Bethincourt, where they succeeded in entering an outlying work which had been wrecked by heavy shells. On Polvre Hill they gained a footing in a trench east of Vacher-au-Ville.

The struggle continued on the 10th in the region of Bethincourt and towards Mort Homme. On the 12th, a local attack was delivered upon Caurette Wood, west of Cumieres.

New Divisions in Line

Considerable forces had been set in the German line. Between Haucourt



and the Meuse only, we have identified, through prisoners, twelve regiments, belonging to five different divisions, of which two were engaged for the first time.

General Petain, commanding at Verdun, congratulating his troops for their gallant behavior, issued the following proclamation:

"The 9th day of April is a glorious one for our arms. The desperate assaults of the soldiers of the Crown Prince have been everywhere repulsed. Foot soldiers, artillerymen, sappers and aviators of the 2nd army have lived with one another for heroism! Honor to them all!"

"No doubt the Germans will still attack. Everyone must work and be on the look-out to obtain the same success as yesterday. Be of good cheer! We shall beat them!"

#### Heavy German Losses

In the region of Douaumont and Vaux, the enemy made an attack on the 10th on Callette Wood and on the 11th between Douaumont and Vaux, to check the progress gained by us on this side on the previous days. They set two divisions in line. They were repulsed with great losses and succeeded in penetrating in our trenches at one point only, but were at once driven back, leaving prisoners in our hands.

A few days before the German Emperor had passed in review one of the divisions engaged at this point and said: "The decision of the war of 1870 was obtained in Paris. The present war must end in Verdun. We must expect new German attacks."

According to German telegrams, the enemy every day take several hundred French prisoners. In order to render their success still more glorious, they claim these prisoners are unwounded.

But, if we add up all their fantastic figures from February 21 to April 10, we arrive at the stupendous total of 38,756 prisoners, while the true figure of our losses, including wounded, killed, left on the battle-field and uninjured men taken by the enemy, is greatly inferior to the figure given by the Germans for uninjured prisoners only.

#### British Are Shelled

London, April 17.—General Sir Douglas Haig reports heavy shelling about Voormisele and Dikebusch and between St. Eloi and the Ypres-Commines Canal. There was some artillery activity on both sides about Hebuterne, between Carnoy and the Somme and also about Souchez and Noeux-les-Mines.

Mining activity was reported in the Hohenzollern sector. There was considerable aerial activity yesterday. One of our aeroplanes did not return.

#### Strong French Assault

##### Beaten with Heavy Loss

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service) Official German telegram.—Headquarters, April 16.—Western theater.—On both sides of La Bassée Canal, there has been an increased artillery activity, combined with lively mine engagements. In the Vermelles district, a British position of about 60 meters in length has been filled up by German blastings.

East of the Meuse, in the evening, there was violent fighting on the front from ahead of the fort of Douaumont over to the Vaux ravine. The enemy, after a strong artillery preparation, attacked with considerable forces, but were repulsed, after serious losses had been inflicted on the fighting forces. About 200 unwounded prisoners remained in German hands.

Headquarters, April 17.—No events of special importance occurred. Near Pervyse, German anti-aircraft guns brought down an enemy aeroplane, which, badly damaged, was forced to descend behind the front held by the Belgians. German artillery fire destroyed the aeroplane.

First Lieutenant Berthold, north-west of Peronne, shot down a British biplane; the pilot was dead and the observer seriously wounded. This is the fifth enemy aeroplane shot down by Berthold.

#### ITALIAN SUCCESS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, April 16.—The official communiqué issued today stated that, generally, there were minor operations. The Italians' daring attacks, east of Monfalcone, captured new advanced positions, a score of prisoners and some ammunition.

## BANDMAN OPERA CO. OPENS SEASON TONIGHT

Latest Gaiety Success 'Tonight's The Night' Will Be First Production

Tonight the curtain will rise at the Lyceum theater on the opening performance of the Bandman Opera Co. in the latest success from the Gaiety Theater, London, "Tonight's The Night." The Company have just concluded a short, but very successful season in Hongkong and they arrived here yesterday by the P. and O. s.s. Namur. A good choice has been made in "Tonight's The Night" as the opening production. The Gaiety play comes with an attractive reputation for a wealth of pretty faces, tuneful voices, charming dresses, excellent songs and real comedy.

This play kept the Gaiety theater in London packed night after night with delighted audiences through many months and it should certainly serve to give the season in Shanghai a good send off.

London critics waxed enthusiastic over the musical numbers of the piece and, since they are all the work of Mr. Paul Rubens and Mr. Percy Greenwood as composer and lyric writer respectively, they ought to please Shanghai as well.

## Customs and Military Clash At Lappa

(Continued from Page 1)

gram to the State Secretary of the U. S. A. at Washington to the following effect:—

At the desire of the members of both Houses of Parliament of the Republic of China I have the honor to address you that Yuan Shih-k'ai has violated his oath and committed the crime of high treason which has caused Yunnan, Kweichow, Kwangsi and Kwangtung to declare independence and they do not recognise Yuan Shih-k'ai as the chief executive which has been duly notified to all the Ministers and Consuls of friendly nations. Chekiang and Kiangsi have also declared independence, severing their connection with Yuan's government, which is also due to the same reason. Now we hear that Yuan Shih-k'ai has arranged a loan with a Boston banker for a sum of U. S. A. Gold \$20,000,000. We cannot recognise such a loan at any cost. Therefore we hereby officially refuse to recognise such a loan through your Excellency. If the loan is for the development of industries in China we are in sympathy with it, but at this moment we believe that it is quite inopportune.

Tang Shao-yi has also written to the U. S. A. Minister to Peking to the same effect adding that "if this telegram is sent to you it will be confiscated by Yuan's Government so we are sending a written despatch." Ask Chungking To Declare

The local Szechuen merchants have sent a telegram to Chiu Chih-sen, Military Commissioner of Chungking, requesting him to declare independence.

#### Minister Liu Here

Minister Liu Kuang-hsiung arrived yesterday morning by the cruiser Haichi from Tientsin. He landed at Woosung and is now staying at the Woosung Naval Hospital. His mission to Fukien probably will be cancelled owing to the fact that the Fukienese oppose him bringing Northern troops to Foochow.

## BRITISH ORDER CAUSES PANIC WITH JAPANESE

Prohibits Export of Pig Iron, Railway Materials and Ship Building Stuff

The Eastern News Agency (Japan) carries the following despatch: Tokyo, April 17.—A London telegram reports:—The British Government has published the prohibition of exports of pig-iron and steel railway materials and shipbuilding materials, which has caused a panic amongst Japanese merchants. The official reports of details are not at hand but Japanese ironworks and shipbuilding firms are panic-stricken about the news.

#### NEW FRENCH CONSULATES

It is reported that the French Government has decided to establish French Consulates at Hoiho in Yunnan and Amoy in Fukien.

## RUSSIAN TROOPS MUTINY AND DESTROY BARRACKS

27 Soldiers Burnt To Death At Nikolaievsk Says Report From Berlin

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, April 16.—Russian theater.—Only the usual artillery engagements occurred.

Italian theater.—On the front of the coast district, only moderate artillery engagements occurred. In the section of the Dobrodo heights, there was a livelier activity.

East of Selz, a small engagement is continuing. In the Ploeken region, the Austro-Hungarian artillery strongly bombarded the enemy's position.

On the Tyrol front, the enemy bombarded some of the Dolomite sections and the Austro-Hungarian works on the Lafraun and Vielgeruth plateau.

Berlin, April 17.—The Deutscher Ueberseesendienst states: (The Russian soldiers stationed at Nikolaievsk mutinied and set the barracks on fire. 27 soldiers perished in the flames. The soldiers complained about ill-treatment from their officers.

A Dutch committee of jurists consults and naval officers examined the question whether the German steamers seized by Portugal ought to be admitted to Dutch ports. The committee decided that these German boats, which are now in other hands, cannot be allowed to enter Dutch ports.

## The Mixed Court

Lee Kwe-dong, with three others was arrested on a charge of being a member of a band of robbers. Lee did not relish the prospect of a long trial and longer imprisonment so he took matters in his own hands, pronounced his own sentence and put it into execution. The next morning his jailer found him swinging by the neck from a rafter. He had been dead some time. The other three prisoners were before the Mixed Court yesterday. Their cases were remanded.

Five men were before the Mixed Court yesterday on charges in connection with the death of Wang Fong-ping. Wang was found where he had been stabbed to death at No. 417 Woosung Road, on Monday night. The prisoners will come up for a special hearing.

The payment of a bad \$5 note for the presses on which the money was printed caused the downfall of an alleged band of counterfeiters who faced the Mixed Court yesterday. There are eight of the men on trial. A carpenter who made a press for the band tried to pass a note which they gave him. A Chinese detective caught sight of the bill and was told by the carpenter where it came from. One of the men said that a Japanese initiated them into the money making business.

The case came up before Mr. Schirmer, German assessor, and Magistrate Yu. Mr. K. E. Newman prosecuted for the police, and Mr. G. D. Museo appeared for the Chinese government. Mr. J. B. Davies, Mr. H. D. Rodger, Dr. O. Fisher and Mr. J. W. Rice appeared for different defendants.

There were indications that the police stopped in just in time to stop a plant that would have turned out bad money by the wholesale. A detective said that soon after the arrests one of the men told him that they intended turning out \$3,000,000 worth of counterfeit. The two bad notes seized were copies of the Bank of China currency. A photographic negative showing an impression of a genuine bank note was also taken by the police. The arrests were made at No. 424 Chungking Road.

One of the foreign detectives declared that a prisoner admitted to him that a Japanese had showed them how it was done and that he was coming back to give them further instruction. Some of the photographic chemicals seized were from Kurokoshi and Co. The carpenter testified that the men told him the press he made was for printing figures on cloth. One of the prisoners told his captors that the counterfeit seized was all they had time to turn out.

The case was remanded for a further hearing today.

## Yesterday's Fire

The Fire Brigade was called out at 8.55 o'clock last night to a fire on property at No. 157, Bubbling Well Road owned by Mr. S. A. Hartoon. The blaze was in an enormous pile of shavings and debris from new houses that are being built in the compound. By some means the fire started in the bottom of the pile and it was very difficult to get at. The flames were finally put under control but it was found necessary to station a man there all night to keep down the smouldering embers. While on this call an alarm was turned in for East Seward road. When the Brigade arrived no trace of a fire could be found. It was supposed to have been a fire that burned out of its own accord.

## News Brevities

The French Crippled Soldiers Fund will receive \$15,000 from the performance of Cinderella by the French A. D. C. In addition to this, the Cinderella performances netted \$5,000 for the Belgian War Relief Fund.

The new program which began last night at the Victoria Theater features a three-part film "An Avalanche of Fire." In addition to other pictures there is a comedy variety act by Two Three Delroys. They exhibit some puzzling feats. The Victoria will give no performance on Good Friday. Miss Chee Toy, a Chinese singer who features the newest American songs, will be on the program Saturday night. She will sing for a few nights only.

We have received from Shewan Tomes and Co. a copy of the British Dominions Year Book for 1916. This book is issued by the British Dominions General Insurance Co., Ltd. for which Shewan Tomes and Co. are agents. The volume is a useful and compact commentary on the war. It contains a history of the conflict during its first year, and chapters are devoted to every phase from finance to trench digging. The handbook contains 336 pages.

Shewan Tomes are also distributing the new calendar of the same insurance company. It bears a figure of Britannia in the act of thanking the colonies for the aid they have given her in the war.

In response to an urgent local demand, the Honigberg Garage has installed on the premises a special department for making cushion covers, tops, and drivers' uniforms. A staff of skilled workmen has been engaged, and estimates and advice will be given free of charge.

The Shanghai-Nanking Railway, as will be seen from a notice on page 12, is advertising an Easter Monday excursion to Soochow. A special express train will leave Shanghai at 7.10 a.m., arriving at Soochow at 8.40. The return train leaves Soochow at 5.30 p.m. and arrives at Shanghai at 7. Breakfast and tea may be obtained on the trains, and return fares are offered at reduced rates. Doubtless many people will take advantage of this opportunity of spending a whole day in the country amongst the hills surrounding the Ta Hu Lake.

## Charge Filipino Tars With Stabbing Coolie

Two Filipino sailors were given a preliminary hearing before Mr. Earl B. Rose, Commissioner for the United States Court for China, yesterday. They were charged with attacking and stabbing a Chinese ricksha coolie. The coolie was in court to testify but he was so seriously injured that he may die as a result of the wounds. The Filipinos were bound over to the United States Court for China.

The men charged were Roman Salasno and Pablo Aranis. Both were from the Philippine steamer Robert Falzal. The coolie testified that he was going along the Yalu Road at 11.30 Monday night. The Filipinos were coming in the other direction. When they got opposite, the coolie says that they attacked him without reason, one of them stabbing him near the heart and in the left arm. A wicked looking sheath knife was taken from Salasno.

## A HELPFUL BOOK FOR NERVE-SUFFERERS.

There is no more common disorder than neurasthenia or nerve-weakness, says the author of "Minds in Distress," who is himself a physician. Neurasthenia is very prevalent in hot climates at this time of the year, and among its chief causes are overwork, worry, a too monotonous mode of life, and anything that tends to produce strain and stress.

Food may be of great utility, says the writer, as an agent in the treatment of neurasthenia. Synthetic foods, scientifically produced on correct therapeutical lines, are particularly useful for this purpose. They must, however, be extremely pure and of the highest quality, otherwise they may do more harm than good. Sanatogen is an ideal food of this nature, and is given to neurasthenics with excellent effect. It combines the nerve-food, sodium glycerophosphate, with body-building protein in the form of a very fine, white powder, which, when mixed with water, becomes a bland, creamy emulsion, free from taste or odour, and pleasantly taken in any non-acid beverage. As a nerve-food, it has been proved to produce in six weeks an increase of 53 per cent. in the phosphorus content of the nerve-cells, from which nervous energy is derived. This preparation is obtainable at all Chemists, and is entirely British made. Those interested should write, mentioning this paper, to The Sanatogen Company of China, No. 1, The Bund (Sixth floor), Shanghai, who will send an attractive Booklet on the subject.

## Electric Cooking

A consignment of the latest type of Electric Ovens has just arrived.

Early application should be made for hire of same so as to avoid disappointment.

Hire charge Tls. 0.50 per month.

Further particulars may be obtained upon application to

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Tel. No. 2960. Tel. No. 840.

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## MOTORISTS, PLEASE NOTE

that in consequence of the continued rise in exchange, the price of DUNLOP TYRES is from this date reduced 10%.

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## Governor-Gen. von Kries Tells of Germany's Efforts At Restoration of Poland

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, April 16.—The Deutscher Ueberseesendienst states: With regard to the political and economical situation of the Polish and other inhabitants of former Russian Poland, now in German hands, the Chief of the German Civil Administration in Warsaw, von Kries, as Governor General of Warsaw, gave most interesting information to a representative of the Deutsche Ueberseesendienst. Herr von Kries first was Chief of the district of Czenstochau and was then appointed Chief of the Civil Administration in the conquered parts of Russian Poland, where he witnessed the extension of the German occupation to Warsaw and further parts of Russian Poland, which altogether constitute an area three times as large as the district first occupied by the Germans.

Thus, Herr von Kries took part in the political and economical reconstruction of the occupied Polish territory from the very beginning. He makes the impression of a broad-minded, well-informed man, whose avowed aim it is not only to raise the standard of life, but also to educate the people for self-government.

### Found Complete Chaos

Herr von Kries said: "We entered Poland when the Russian civil officials had left the country together with the military. Since practically no Poles were employed in the civil administration, the country was left without administration and without officials. It was complete chaos."

"As long as the Germans only had one-third of the territory which they now occupy, they were able to feed the population of these districts on a very comfortable scale, as there were tolerably good crops in the barns. It was even certain that there were victuals considerably in excess of what the population needed."

"Conditions changed, however, when Warsaw, with more than one million inhabitants and other large districts were occupied. These districts were not only twice as large as the former area, but the Russians had burned down all houses for miles and miles. They had destroyed

ed what they found and had abandoned the country in a condition which was almost unthinkable.

"Everywhere were ruins, devastation, desolation and complete anarchy. Thus, the Polish population, returning to what formerly were their homes, had to live for a certain time in the soldiers' trenches, in dug-outs and wooden barracks, which were hastily built for them by the Germans. It now became necessary to feed the country on the basis which had been amply sufficient for a third part of the area. Catastrophe Prevented."

"This imposed a rather hard task on the German administration, but, fortunately, we succeeded in eliminating a catastrophe. We are certain that we can maintain the population on a safe living basis, which, however, is not superabundant, until the next crops are harvested."

"Germany has taken care that this coming crop will be sufficient, by supplying the Poles with seed grain and other assistance, enabling the country to provide food for itself. It is a great satisfaction for us that the crop reports are excellent."

"That all this could be successfully carried out is especially due to self-government, which hitherto had been unknown to Poland and which has been introduced by the Germans. We introduced city and county constitutions and the Poles, who now participate in the administration of their home country, are, of course, ready to collaborate with the Germans in the interest of their Polish countrymen."

"As the Russian civil officials had fled, we could only advance step by step in this direction. Formerly, there had been only Russian judges. At present, all justices of the peace are Polish citizens, natives of their country. In the higher Courts the Polish element is uninterruptedly increasing."

### Open Polish Schools

"We opened schools. The language in which the lessons are given is, of course, the Polish language. As generally known, the recently opened university of Warsaw teaches in the Polish language. In order to build up

## Higher Spats and More Buttons This Spring



SPRING SPORT OUTFIT

New York, March 16.—Higher spats and more buttons are two of the newest features of the Spring outfit. A smart costume of black and white check flannel seen recently had a coat with a pointed circular flounce, a fuller skirt, and the suit boasted of sixty buttons. The spats were of the same material as the suit, and were twelve inches high. A black straw sailor completed the outfit.

a body of teachers, we opened university extension lectures for teachers.

"Our object is at present to educate the Poles for self-government, which, until now, was unknown to them and thus to enable them to take part in an increasing fashion in the administration of their own country."

"As to victuals, we are, as I said, able to feed the population until the

next harvest, that is, up to September 1, but, since it is necessary to continue with economical measures, it would have been of great service to the population if the planned American relief action had not failed, because of the conditions which Britain made. Germany had declared its readiness to give all guarantees which could be asked for on the basis of international law, for the assurance that American food should neither be used for the advantage of Germans nor be requisitioned in Poland.

"The British Government, however, in return, made requests which, as they certainly must have known beforehand, it was impossible to comply with. Britain especially demanded, contrary to the law of the nations, that the German and Austro-Hungarian armies of occupation should not be provisioned from Poland."

"In fact, Germany did not export any victuals during the current agricultural year from Poland. This can be proved. Germany must decline, however, to give up rights conceded by convention and the international law, to provision their occupying force from the occupied territory."

"Besides, Germany cannot comply with another demand, which, by the way, is not clear, that is, that Germany should give a certain quantity of other goods against the imported American grain. The British Government, apparently, is not conscious of the fact that Germany is able to feed the Polish population until the next crops are available, without foreign help and that it entered into the negotiations only because the feeding can only be made possible in a rather economical way, and because Germany wanted to show its goodwill to the Poles."

Herr von Kries finally stated: "The Germans wish to avoid giving arms to the population of the occupied Polish districts. The retreating Russians had destroyed roads, railways, bridges and everything necessary for the country's life. Since a complete re-construction of all this was necessary, 45,000 Polish workmen have been busy for months on road work and many other thousands have been occupied with work to alleviate distress."

"The workers of the former industries thus have the chance of earning a living which otherwise would have been impossible to them, since the British condemned the factories to a standstill, by making the importation of raw materials impossible."

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## United States Court for China

Judgment for H. S. Honigsberg & Co.

In the United States Court for China yesterday, Judge Charles S. Lobingier, presiding, judgment was rendered in the case of the Star Garage Co., Ltd., Plaintiff and Appellant, vs. H. S. Honigsberg and Co., Defendant and Appellee. The case came up on appeal from the Consular Court for the District of Shanghai. Mr. H. D. Rodger appeared for Appellant, and Messrs. Fleming and Davies, by Mr. Davies, for Appellee.

**Syllabus**

1. Under the doctrine of contributory negligence, which prevails in most Anglo-American jurisdictions, a party cannot recover for an injury to which his own negligence has contributed.
2. In the Federal Courts the burden of proving such negligence rests upon defendant, but such proof may appear from plaintiff's own evidence.
3. Evidence examined and found to show that plaintiff's chauffeur was guilty of negligence contributing to a collision between his own car and defendant's.

The judgment Plaintiff brought this action in the court below to recover damages for injuries to his automobile, resulting from a collision with one belonging to the defendant and occurring at the intersection of Chekiang and Canton Roads in the International Settlement of Shanghai. After plaintiff had produced his evidence defendant moved for a dismissal on the ground that said evidence disclosed that plaintiff was not entitled to recover. From an order sustaining said motion plaintiff appealed.

It appears that during the last Chinese New Year, viz., on February 2, at about 5.30 a.m. plaintiff's car was moving north on Chekiang Road and defendant's was going east on Canton Road, both rapidly. There is no specific estimate as to the rate of speed of defendant's car, most of plaintiff's witnesses merely stating that it was moving faster than plaintiff's and no witness having testified in defendant's behalf. As to plaintiff's car, however, the chauffeur testified:

"Before reaching the corner, I was travelling 20 miles an hour but slowed down to about 15 miles."

Yet the street over which he was passing was "narrow" and "crooked" and though there were shop lights there is no suggestion of any other.

He further testified "I did not apply the brake" "I looked up the cross road but did not see Honigsberg's car" until he "reached the middle of the cross road." Nor "until it was about 20 feet from me."

Other witnesses for the plaintiff, however, saw defendant's car at a much greater distance—one (Tsang San-tse) "when it was about 10 houses from the corner" and another (Moh Hung-yue) when it was "about 5 houses from the corner." Still another witness for plaintiff (Taong Tze-chi) testifies that both cars "had lights" and in fact the chauffeur himself states that "all cars use small lights;" and it would seem to follow that he could not have looked carefully toward the west in entering the intersection of the street or he would have seen defendant's car approaching at a much greater distance than he says. The street corners are occupied by high buildings hiding all view of the west until toward the center of the cross street and common prudence would seem to have dictated a slow and careful entrance to said street in order to avoid approaching vehicles which could not be seen.

It thus results from plaintiff's own evidence that in the early morning while yet dark his car was moving along a narrow street at the rate of 20 miles an hour, that on approaching an intersection of another street, the view of which was hidden by high buildings, he continued at a speed of 15 miles an hour, that he failed to look to the west with a sufficient care to observe another car approaching at a much greater rate of speed and equipped with lights and that he failed to apply the brake at any time. The question is whether, regardless of the negligence of which defendant's chauffeur may

have been guilty, plaintiff may recover upon such evidence.

The doctrine of contributory negligence is well established as a part of the common law of most Anglo-American jurisdictions (1) and is applied by the Federal, as well as the State Courts. (2) It has been defined as:

"Such an act or omission on the part of plaintiff, amounting to an ordinary want of care, as concurring or co-operating with the negligent act of defendant, is the proximate cause of occasion of the injury complained of." (3)

In some jurisdictions the burden of proving the want of such negligence rests upon plaintiff, (4) but the majority rule is that the defendant assumes the burden of proving such negligence. (5) The Federal Courts apply the latter rule (6) even in States where the opposite one is followed by the local tribunals (7); but it is sufficient if negligence appear from plaintiff's evidence.

Under all authorities we have consulted a speed of 20 or even 15 miles an hour on a narrow street is treated as excessive. In enacting a law for the District of Columbia Congress has fixed 12 miles an hour as the maximum rate "between intersecting streets and avenues;" (8) and while this may not be applicable in all respects to Shanghai (though streets are much wider and straighter in Washington) it at least expresses the legislative intent as to what should be the limits of speed. Even in the absence of such an expression a rate of 8 or 10 miles an hour has been held excessive and negligent. (9) And one who drives his vehicle at such a rate of speed as to contribute to a collision is precluded from recovery for injuries therefrom. (10)

As is observed in one case:

"The driving of an automobile at a high rate of speed through city streets, at times when and places where other vehicles are constantly passing, and men, women, and children are liable to be crossing or around corners at the intersection of streets, or in passing by street cars from which passengers have just alighted or may be about to alight, or in other similar places and situations where people are liable to fail to observe an approaching automobile, is in itself actionable negligence." One operating an automobile under such circumstances is bound to take notice of the peculiar danger of collisions in such places. He cannot secure immunity from liability by merely sounding his automobile horn. He must run his car only at such speed as will enable him to timely stop it to avoid collisions."

Plaintiff's counsel contends that

even if the chauffeur had gone more slowly the collision would have occurred; but that would hardly have been true if the chauffeur had checked his speed to the minimum on reaching the street intersection, had looked for and discovered defendant's approaching car (as the other witnesses did) and waited until it had passed. It is true that one of the witnesses declares that if plaintiff's car had been going faster the collision would not have occurred because the car would have been out of the way; but that is like saying that if plaintiff's car had happened to come along about five minutes earlier the accident would have been avoided. We cannot speculate upon what might have happened under other conditions; we can only seek to determine from the evidence whether plaintiff's chauffeur exercised the care that the law requires under the conditions as they existed.

In view of the speed, the failure to apply the brake, or to discover the approaching car we are unable to say that he did and this notwithstanding the fact that defendant's chauffeur may have been guilty of still greater negligence, though it must be remembered that defendant's witnesses have not been heard on that point. That both were driving recklessly we may well believe for we have seen too many examples of such driving in Shanghai not to feel that it is little short of providential that more of such accidents do not occur daily. But where both parties contribute to such a result by their negligence the Anglo-American law leaves each where it found him.

The judgment of the Consular Court is affirmed with costs to the appellant.

1.—"The Universal rule is that negligence on the part of the person injured contributed to the injury he is not entitled to recover therefrom." 29 Cyc. 507.

2.—Glaus v. Northern Steamship Co., 88 Fed. 646, 32 O. C. A. 282; Gravelle v. Minneapolis, etc., R. Co., 10 Fed. 711, 3 McCrary 352.

3.—29 Cyc. 505.

4.—Id. 603.

5.—Id. 601.

6.—Inland etc. Coasting Co. v. Tolson, 139 U. S. 551, 35 Law ed. 270.

7.—Chicago etc. R. Co. v. Price, 97 Fed. Rep. 423, 430.

8.—Act of June 29, 1906, 34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Pt. I, Chap. 3615, Sec. 1.

9.—Gregory v. Slaughter, 90 S. W. (Ky.) 243; Wales v. Harper, (Maine) 17 West L. R.

10.—Garrett v. People's Ry. Co. (Del.) 64 Atl. Rep. 254; Lauson v. Fond du Lac, Wis., 123 N. W. 629; Brochart v. Tuttle, 59 Conn. 1, 11 L. R. A. 33.

11.—Irwin v. Judge, 81 Conn. 492, 71 Atl. 572.

## Yokohama Firemen In Some New Stunts

The famous fire department of Yokohama had an opportunity of further adding to its fame in the fire which recently wrecked a part of the United Club. That it made brilliant use of the occasion is proven by the following account of the fire written by an appreciative witness:

It was really the most well-behaved fire I have ever seen: it broke out at the time most convenient for the spectators, and stopped just in time for everybody to go back to work again. As soon as the word went round that "Yokohama" was on fire chits were at once dispatched to wives up on the Bluff that important business would keep us in town, and off we went. Really the thing was excellently done, and I have never seen the Fire Brigade in better form; the comic man who always handles the hose in such a way as to knock a policeman's hat off was there, and the thing has never been better done. The local Brigade are certainly to be congratulated on their leading comedian.

The police with their usual selfishness roped off a large space for their own accommodation, thus debarring the general public from some of the best seats, but this did not affect the members of the Club and their friends, who passed through the cordons, apparently with the idea of saving imaginary property of their own, thus getting an even better view than the police.

The first turn was an acrobatic one, and was very well received by the audience: several firemen, all wearing ridiculously large helmets, slid up and down empty hose-pipes and swung from one angle of the roof to another in a particularly lifelike manner.

The audience hardly had time to express its appreciation of this feat when the funny man in one of the bedrooms began throwing the furniture out of a window over the glass-covered pathway at the back of the

club. The loud crashing of the glass, the smashing of the furniture, and the shrieks of the people passing along the glass-covered path caused roars of laughter and elicited many cries of "encore!"

Finding no more breakable glass within easy reach the gentleman in the bedroom then turned his attention to the windows over Water Street and began throwing trunks out on to the heads of the audience below. Several of these (I mean the trunks) burst in the road, and a gleam of apprehensive pleasure was seen in the eye of the Chief of the Washerman's Guild, who was standing by.

Perhaps the most showy part of all was performed by the gentleman entrusted with salving the crockery and glassware. This was all collected in sheets torn off the beds, and the whole mass was then hurled out of the highest window that could safely be reached. Considering that the fire was in the roof at the other end of the building, this was very well thought out, and the lovely ear-splitting smash when the crockery hit the pavement was well worthy of the effort.

At the Bund side of the building knockabout comedians armed with hoses and axes were doing side-splitting business to a large and appreciative audience. The effect at this point was greatly assisted by the guests of the Club Hotel, who

arranged themselves in effective tableaux among their boxes and furniture on the tennis-lawns, and the thanks of the audience are due to them in large measure for the active part they took in the performance.

The enjoyment of the foreign members of the audience was considerably dampened when it was learnt that the chits had been saved, and a resolution was unanimously passed to fire the fireman who had done this dirty deed.

At about 2.30 water was noticed pouring from the nozzle of one of the hoses on the hotel side of the building, and shortly afterwards the fire ceased and the audience dispersed.

Since the happening of this historic fire many strange changes in the habits of the residents of the port have been noticed. Many married ladies are convinced that a fearful slump in trade must have taken place, since their husbands knock off work at the office at least two hours earlier every evening. Several unmarried members of the community are looking very smart in their new suits of clothes, and one of them was heard to remark that his valuation of ¥500 for an old dress suit was well below the mark. The sound of shaking dice and cocktail-mixers is heard coming from some bar-rooms previously inhabited only by the ghosts of forgotten tourists and hotel shares are at a premium.



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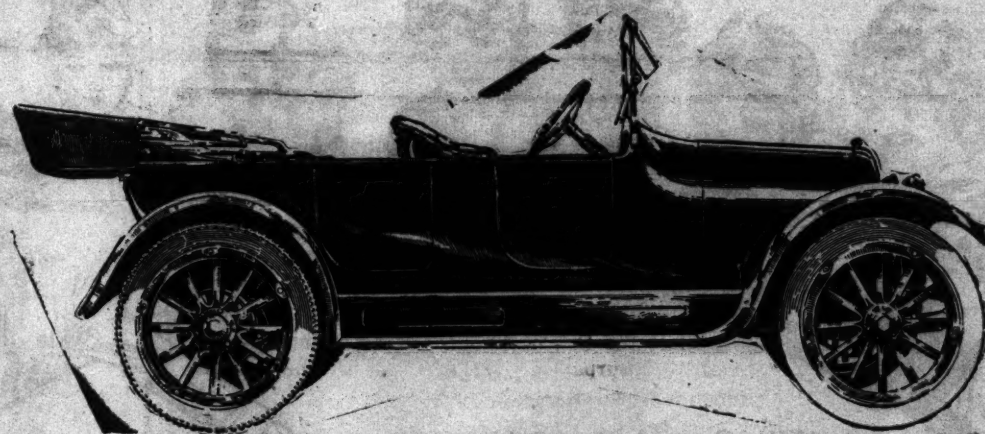
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## SPORTS

## Latest News of Athletic World

## GOSSIP

BIDS AT ROYAL AUCTION;  
STICKING TO PRINCIPALSImportant Points for Beginners,  
Argued Out By An Ex-  
pert; Examples

By An Expert

New York, March 10.—There have been so many interesting and close decisions on the laws of auction bridge since the new code was published by The Whist Club that the Card Committee has been authorized to print them as a short appendix to the present code; but no changes will be made in the laws themselves until next season, if then.

**For the Beginners**

The two principal rules at royal auction for the second round of the suit—to lead the best if you hold it, or one of the second and third best if you hold both—are, of course, open to exceptions in case the cards that fall on the first round indicate that too strict adherence to the rule might lose tricks.

If you are playing against a trump declaration and have led the king from ace king and others, for instance, your partner might drop the jack on the first round. There is then no necessity for you to follow with the ace, as he must have the queen or no more, because the third hand does not play down and out with an honor.

Beginners are apt to forget that there is such a thing as a declarer's holding up the command of a suit and to imagine that when the declarer does not win a trick the winning card must be with the leader's partner.

One of the most common mistakes of this class is to lead the king from king queen jack and when the king wins to jump to the conclusion that the partner has the ace and lead a small card for the second round.

This combination should never be regarded as an exception to the rule of leading one of the second and third best for the second round. If your partner has the ace, he must have enough small cards with it not to block your suit. If he has not the ace you prevent the possibility of the declarer's winning the second round with the ten and still holding the ace over you.

Another important point in connection with the second round of a suit is to avoid giving up the command and making some secondary card good in the dummy. This situation often arises in playing against a trump declaration and if there is the slightest fear that the declarer might trump your good card you should not lead it.

The point of the play is this: If you lead the best of the suit and it is trumped, dummy is left with the best and can give the declarer a discard. But if you can give your partner to come through the declarer and he trumps, you need not play your winning card, but hold the command of the suit. If he does not trump your good card wins.

Here is an example of this situation that came up in a duplicate match last month.

H—Q 7  
C—Q 8 4  
D—K J 10 6  
S—9 8 3 2

H—10 6  
C—J 9 5 3  
D—A Q 9 4  
S—K 9 7

H—A K J 5 4 3  
C—7  
D—7 5 3  
S—A Q 5

Z dealt and bid two hearts, which every one passed. At one table A led the king of clubs and went right along with the ace. This trick Z trumped and after that there was no escape for A and B.

A small trump put dummy in to lead the queen of clubs, upon which Z discarded a spade, as he might want all his diamonds to lead to dummy. The dummy led a spade and the finesse of the queen held. The next thing was to pull all the trumps.

Now a diamond goes to B's queen and no matter which black suit he leads Z is in again to lead another diamond, as all he needs is one diamond trick to go game.

The six trumps, two spades and the diamond are there all the time, but the queen of clubs, the trick that takes Z to game with four odd, is not there if A plays correctly. At one table he did.

After the club king A shifted to the diamonds, leading through strength. B won with the queen and came back with the club, so as to get another diamond led through dummy.

It does not matter what Z does with this trick, but if he passes it up he loses a trick, as A will make his ace and will save a little trump on the third round of diamonds. In the actual play Z trumped the club, led a trump and finessed the spade. When he led the trumps B discarded a club, keeping all his diamonds, with the result that he made a trick with the king of spades at the end.

If the beginner will take this hand

and play it over he will find that no matter how Y and Z manage it they cannot go game without that club trick.

Situations are continually coming up in which the leader of a suit must try to get his partner in to lead the second round so as to find out what the declarer holds in it.

**Some Duplicate Declarations**

The last duplicate match at the Knickerbocker was very largely attended and the number of deals played brought out some instructive examples of the importance of sticking to the solid principles of the bidding part of the game. If a teacher had set up the hands they could hardly have fitted better.

Here is a striking illustration of the weakness of bidding a suit without the top, as they are familiarly called. It was No. 9 in the second section, the dealer sitting north.

H—A 9 8 7 2  
C—8  
D—6 3 2  
S—K Q 10 5

H—K 5 3  
C—K J 6  
D—A 10  
S—9 7 6 3 2

H—Q J 6 4  
C—A 9 8 5 2  
D—K 9  
S—A 4

H—10  
C—Q 10 7 4  
D—Q J 8 7 5 4  
S—J 8

At one table Z started by bidding a diamond. Not only are there no sure tricks at the head of the suit itself, but there are no tricks anywhere else to fill up the holes. Now look what this bid costs.

A passed and Y went no trumps, imagining of course that Y had at least two sure tricks in diamonds and perhaps an honor or two somewhere else which might be useful. B having the lead passed. Z should have gone two diamonds, but he thought that might only encourage his partner to go more no trumps, so he passed. A bid two spades, and as Y had that suit stopped two or three times he went back to two no trumps, still pinning his faith to that diamond suit.

B did not lead the spades, as he knew Y had them safely stopped with the king at least, which B hoped to catch. The lead was a small heart. Y won A's king with the ace and led a diamond, hoping to get that suit cleared before dummy lost his jack of spades.

B put on the king of diamonds, second hand, for fear of losing it and made his two good hearts. Then he went through dummy with a small club, putting dummy in with the fourth club.

As dummy still had that spade jack he led another diamond and A won it with the ace. As he had nothing but spades left at this stage he had to lead one and B got in with the ace to make the fifth club.

This sets the no trumper for four tricks, 230 points minus, all due to an unjustifiable original bid.

At another table Z passed, so did A, and Y bid a heart, just to indicate a lead in case B started something.

B did. He went no trump. Having the lead Z passed again.

He did not lead the heart up to B's declared stoppers, but started on the diamonds. B won the first trick and led a heart to clear that suit, as he imagined the clubs would work out later. Y returned the diamond. Another heart from B, and Z discarded a spade, as he could mark his partner with the only other diamond, because Y uses the Foster echo at no trumps.

In order not to establish the hearts for Y, who might have a reentry, B led the clubs, but he was afraid to finesse for fear of letting in the diamonds. On the return of the club Y discarded a heart and B threw him in with a heart after making the jack, hoping he had no diamonds. The consequence was that the ace of spades went to sleep and the no trumper was set for 50 points.

Here is an example of the folly of increasing the partner's bid on a gamble. It was No. 28 in the second section, the dealer sitting west:

H—A 6 4  
C—J 9 8  
D—A Q 10 4  
S—6 5 2

H—5 2  
C—K 10 6 4 3  
D—K J 9 2  
S—8 3

H—K 9 8 7  
C—A Q 5 2  
D—6  
S—A J 10 7

H—Q J 10 3  
C—7  
D—8 7 5 3  
S—K Q 9 4

Z dealt and all passed up to B, who did not like to throw up the hand, so he said no trump. This went round to Y, who thought he would ask for a lead and bid two diamonds. This B passed, but A went two no trumps, although he has not a single sure trick in his hand and the diamond declaration lies over him.

Of course B was murdered. Z led the eight of diamonds and Y won A's nine with the ten. Y then made a very foxy play. He led the interior six of hearts, just big enough to beat dummy's five. B was afraid to put on the king and Z won the trick, false carding the jack and leading his smallest diamond.

Now the four of hearts comes through B, and again he is afraid to put on the king. Z wins with the ten this time and leads another small diamond, the ace catching A's king. Thinking Y had no more hearts, as he had led the six and then the four, B discarded a heart and Y at once picked up his king with the ace.

The next thing was to put Z in with the small diamond, and he made a trick with the queen of hearts, setting B's no trump contract for two tricks.

At one table B went game, but no trumps on this hand, but Y had not mentioned the diamonds, so dummy won the first trick with the eight of spades. Then he made five club tricks, on which Y discarded a heart

and spade, while Z shed all four of his diamonds.

When dummy returned the spade B played the ten and let A in, knowing he did not dare to lead another spade. Z led the queen of hearts and Y put on the ace and returned the suit. B put on the king and made his ace of spades. Then he led the diamond, and as Y had nothing but diamonds left A made the king.

Y should undoubtedly have bid a diamond on the first round, anticipating a bid by B, and asking for a lead while it was cheap. Then if there is any bidding it will be two clubs by A. Here is a hand that presented a problem as to what A should lead. It was No. 26, dealer west.

H—3  
C—K 10 4 2  
D—K Q 5 3  
S—Q 10 4 2

H—Q 9 8 5  
C—A Q J 3  
D—6  
S—A J 7

H—6 4  
C—9 8 7 5  
D—A 10 9 8  
S—9 8 2

H—A K J 10 7  
C—6  
D—J 7 4 2  
S—K 6 5

Z dealt and bid two hearts, probably because he held four honors in one hand. This effectively prevented his partner from warning him that he had no hearts, which he might have done by going no trumps had the bid been one only.

It is curious that no matter what A leads the result is the same and a number of leads were tried at various tables. In spite of the generally accepted theory that it pays to open your long suit when you are long in trumps, some led the singleton diamond. B won and returned it and A got in a little trump.

Then, as usual with players who invite a ruff, A has to lead something which he might just as well have led at first, so he tried to get another ruff by slipping a small club through Y, but as Z had only one it was then or never for that king, so dummy put it on.

The next lead was the trump and

the finesse of the ten went to A's queen. Z trumped the ace of clubs, pulled all the trumps and led the diamond, but the last three tricks had to be surrendered to A's ace of spades and two clubs. This set the contract for one trick.

At one table A opened with the ace of clubs and went on with the queen, so as to establish the jack. This gave Z a discard that was of no value to him. The trump finesse went to A's queen and he followed the tactics explained in the first part of this article, trying to get his partner in to come through Z with a club, so as to save the jack.

A guessed the diamond, but Z trumped the club, led two rounds of trumps, and on finding B was out shifted to the jack of diamonds. Now the jack of clubs forces Z's last trump and the ace of spades makes, after A ruffs the next diamond lead, again setting the two trick bid for 50 points.

Some players, upon what theory it is hard to say, led the ace of spades from this hand and followed with the jack. Z won this with the king and tried to put dummy in with a small diamond, so as to get the finesse in trumps.

B came back with the third spade, fully expecting A to trump it, but it went to Y's ten and he led the trump. A's queen winning, as usual. Now A leads two rounds of clubs, ace first and Y is in.

Instead of coming back with a diamond, which would have put the first force on A and made Z's contract for him, Z was careless enough to force his own strong hand with a club. This left A with the long trump, so that he could trump the diamond, force Z with the club and make the long trump, again setting the contract for a trick.

Strange to say, one player led the trump in this hand, so as not to guess, and with precisely the same result, six tricks for A and B against just seven for Y and Z. In this respect it is certainly a remarkable hand.

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THOMAS F. MILLARD

Managing Editor

## WEATHER

The depression of Szechuen will ap-  
proach Shanghai. Hot and vari-  
able weather. Winds from the  
south-east quadrant along our  
coasts. A typhoon coming from  
south-east threatens Luzon.

SHANGHAI, APRIL 19, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

## Germany's Finances

(New York Times)

THE Secretary of the German  
Imperial Treasury, before the  
Reichstag on Friday, spoke for rigid  
economy in private and public  
expenditure, the necessity for which  
was self-evident in a deficit of  
480,000,000 Marks (\$120,000,000) on  
account of the civil budget, exclusive  
of the cost of war. Part of this  
deficit is owing to an enormous in-  
crease in the interest on public debt  
created by war loans. At first the  
Government borrowed war money at  
compound interest, that is paying  
interest on preceding loans from the  
proceeds of successive ones. That  
way lies disaster. Interest on war  
loans is now included in the civil  
budget, hence the deficit and hence  
also the need of greater economy  
and new forms of taxation.

The Secretary boasted that the  
Government had put on the brakes  
wherever it could and was now hold-  
ing the war cost at or below  
2,000,000,000 Marks (\$500,000,000)  
a month. Then he cited the plight of  
the enemy. That was very much  
worse. "I calculate," he said, "the  
entire expenditure for the war until  
the end of March, 1916, at  
100,000,000,000 to 125,000,000,000  
and ours and those of our allies at  
50,000,000,000 to 55,000,000,000."

Herr Dr. Helfferich is a financier  
in perilous ways, and not a politician,  
which would account for his failure  
to see the disagreeable and pes-  
simistic implications of that state-  
ment. What he says without mean-  
ing to say it is that Germany's  
enemies have been able so far to  
spend two or two-and-a-half dollars  
for Germany's one. How long can  
Germany sustain herself against  
enemies able to do that?

At the same time he calls attention  
to a relentless fact of arithmetic,  
for if you will test it by simple  
division you will see that Germany's  
enemies do not have to be nationally  
or individually richer to raise two-  
and-a-half times as much money.

They have the great advantage of  
being more numerous. The aggregate  
population of England, France,  
Italy, European Russia, Canada,  
Australia, Japan, and Portugal is  
315,000,000, and if at Dr. Helfferich's  
highest estimate, they  
have spent 125,000,000,000 Marks  
(\$31,250,000,000) on the war, that is  
\$98 per capita, whereas if Germany  
and her allies have spent  
55,000,000,000 Marks (\$13,750,000,000),  
that is \$97 per capita for the  
aggregate population of Germany,  
Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and  
Turkey.

Dr. Helfferich added that every  
German expected peace would bring  
financial advantages. That is a  
moderation of the statement he made  
last Winter, which was that the  
whole cost of the war would be  
assessed upon the enemy. So every  
German once thought. War loans  
were secured by a first lien on the  
assets of England, France, and  
Russia. They would have to pay.  
That they would have first to be  
beaten was like putting the earth  
under water, a mere technical  
difficulty.

The Peril of the  
Drug Habit

From "Habit That Handicap"

By Charles B. Towns

It is human nature to wish to ease  
pain and to stimulate ebbing vital-  
ity. There is no normal adult who,  
experiencing severe pain or sorrow or  
fatigue, and thoroughly appreciating  
the immediate action of an easily  
accessible opiate, is not likely in a  
moment of least resistance to take  
it.

Everyone who has become ad-  
dicted to a drug has started out with  
small occasional doses, and no-one  
has expected to fall a victim to the  
habit; indeed, many have been total-  
ly unaware that the medicine they  
were taking contained any drug  
whatever.

Thus, the danger being one that  
threatens us all, it is every man's  
business to insist that the entire  
handling and sale of the drug be  
under as careful supervision as pos-  
sible. It is not going too far to say  
that up to the present time most  
drug-takers have been unfairly  
treated by society.

## Not Safeguarded

They have not been properly  
safeguarded from forming the  
habit or properly helped to over-  
come it.

It has been criminally easy for  
anyone to acquire the drug habit.  
Few physicians have recognized  
that it is not safe for most persons  
to know what will ease pain. When  
an opiate is necessary, it should be  
given only on prescription, and its  
presence should then be thoroughly  
disguised.

A patient goes to a physician to  
be cured; consequently, when his  
pain disappears, he naturally be-  
lieves that this is due to the treat-  
ment he has received. If the physi-  
cian has used morphine in a disguised  
form, the patient naturally believes  
that the cure was effected by some  
unknown medicine; but if, on the  
other hand, he has received mor-  
phine knowingly, he realizes at once  
that it is this drug which is respon-  
sible for easing pain.

If he has received it hypodermi-  
cally, the idea is created in his  
mind that a hypodermic is a neces-  
sary part of the treatment. Thus it  
is clear that the physician who uses  
his syringe without extreme urgency  
is greatly to be censured, for the  
patient who has once seen his pain  
blunted by the use of a hypodermic  
eagerly resorts to this means when  
the pain returns.

Conservative practitioners are  
keenly aware of this responsibility,  
and some go so far as never to carry  
a hypodermic on their visits, though  
daily observation shows that the  
average doctor regards it as indis-  
pensable. The conservative physi-  
cian employs only a very small  
quantity of morphine in any form.

One of the busiest and most suc-  
cessful doctors of my acquaintance  
has used as little as half a grain a  
year, and another told me he had  
never gone beyond two grains.

Both of these men know very well  
that only a small percentage of  
drug-takers have begun the practice  
in consequence of a serious ailment,  
and that even this small percentage  
might have been decreased by pro-  
per medical treatment directed at  
the cause rather than at its symp-  
tom, pain.

An opiate, of course, never re-  
moves the cause of any physical  
trouble, but merely blunts the pain  
due to it; and it does this by tying  
up the functions of the body. It is  
perhaps a conservative estimate that  
only ten per cent of the entire drug  
consumption is applied to the pur-  
pose of blunting incurable pain.

## Opiates Rarely Needed

Thus ninety per cent of the opiates  
used are, strictly speaking, unneces-  
sary. In the innumerable cases that  
have come under my observation,  
seventy-five per cent of the habitual  
users became such without reason-  
able excuse. Beginning with small  
occasional doses, they realized within  
a few weeks that they had lost self-  
control and could not discontinue  
the use of the drug.

A very common source of this  
habit lies in the continued adminis-  
tration of an opiate in regular medi-  
cal treatment without the patient's  
knowledge or consent, or in the  
persistent use of a patent medicine,  
or of a headache or catarrh powder  
that contains such a drug.

The man who takes an opiate con-  
sciously or unconsciously, and re-  
ceives from it a soothing or stimu-  
lating or pleasant effect, naturally  
turns to it again in case of the same  
need. The time soon arrives when  
the pleasurable part of the effect—  
if it was ever present—ceases to be  
obtained; and in order to get the  
soothing or stimulating effect, the  
dose must be constantly increased as  
tolerance increases.

With those who take a drug to  
blunt a pain which can be removed  
in no other way, it is fulfilling its

## Chlorine in Peace and War

By Woods Hutchinson, M. D.

Men are not the only things that  
lead a double life. All our insect  
friends, for instance, lead triple ex-  
istences, each stage of which is com-  
pletely hidden from the other.

That fellow creature of the chorus  
girl, the lobster, passes through a  
dozen different moults before he  
reaches the Great White Way, while  
that distant poor relation of ours,  
the angle worm, can be cut with the  
scissors into as many sections as he  
is inches long and grow a new head  
and tail on each one.

But the most astounding masquer-  
ading, in the most different and  
contradictory of guises upon the  
world stage, is that of those in-  
nocent and passionless creatures—  
the chemical elements. In one  
guise a deadly poison, in the other  
a life-giving food; in one  
sort of company a soggy mush, in  
another a dangerous high explosive.

One great primitive element,  
nitrogen, plays the leading role in  
guano at one end of its repertoire  
and gunpowder at the other, and  
can pass itself off as loaves or as  
lyddite with equal facility.

## What Hydrogen can Do

Another element, hydrogen, one  
of the Big Four—carbon, hydrogen,  
oxygen, nitrogen—which make and  
control life and all its processes, is  
the cause of all the wetness in the  
world through its two-to-one combi-  
nation with oxygen to form water.

While in another case the same  
two identical atoms, supported by  
the famous star, calcium, produce  
the hottest fire and most brilliant  
illumination known—the oxy-hydro-  
gen blowpipe, or familiar limelight.  
Whatever may be the fortune of  
others, these two actors are always  
in the limelight.

In recent years our attention has  
been particularly attracted to an-  
other Jekyll-and-Hyde among the  
elements—the widespread and im-  
portant element, chlorine. This  
substance, in various combinations,  
was first discovered in sea water,  
and as it goes everywhere where  
sea water goes, which means over  
three-fourths of the surface of the  
whole globe, while most of the rocks  
of the other or dry land, one fourth,  
have been laid down under sea  
water, it is tolerably ubiquitous, or  
in the vernacular "numerous."

As we originally grew up and  
lived for millions of years in sea  
water we have never yet been able  
to get completely soaked out and

"freshened up" yet, and chlorine in  
a considerable amount still is found  
in our bodies, particularly in the  
fluids.

We are all old salts, whether we  
follow the sea for a living or not.  
Whether this is simply a bad old  
deep sea or submarine habit which  
we cannot at once shake off, like  
the atavisms to shark and sea  
serpent "form" of the past few  
months, or whether chlorine has  
become a vital necessity would be  
hard to say.

## A Life Necessity

Certainly its combination with  
sodium, chloride of sodium, the  
common salt of our tables and our  
pickling vats, has become a neces-  
sity of life. There is still some  
mystery about it, because while com-  
mon salt is found in practically  
every living animal tissue and most  
vegetable it does not enter into  
intimate combination with the life-  
stuff or protoplasm, but only seems  
to serve with water as a salt water  
bath or warm inland sea in which  
it can swim and feed and carry out  
its activities. It seems to serve as  
a kind of battery fluid for our life  
electrical processes, and the moment  
the supply of salt is cut off our  
health suffers at once.

With all our long, long dry land and  
air breathing habits we are still a  
walking aquarium, travelling marine  
menageries, miniature oceans on  
legs, skinklocked seas, living leather  
bottles of warm sea water in human  
shape. The moment our supply of  
either water or salt runs short we  
begin to founder.

Although this action of sea-salt on  
our internal bath water may sound  
rather vague and trivial, especially  
as our cells do not eat or burn salt,  
or take it into their structure in any  
way, yet it is really of very great  
and fundamental importance.

For the simple reason that we  
are coming more and more to the  
conclusion that the real motive  
forces of life are electrical, or close-  
ly allied thereto, and as one great  
chemical physiologist has vividly  
expressed it: "It is the electrolytes  
that put life into the protoplasm  
(life-stuff)."

That is to say, those substances  
which are capable of carrying elec-  
trical charges backward and forward  
between the different parts of the  
body. And of these the most im-  
portant and active are hydrogen,  
sodium and chlorine, all three of  
which are present in a solution of  
common salt, or sodium chloride.

## Poems Worth Reading

In Armenia

Stranded when the seas receded  
Ere the memory of man,  
Landlocked 'mid its lofty mountains,  
Lie the waters of Lake Van;  
Storm tossed, wind blown, waste and  
lonely.

Underneath the sky's wide span  
Noise of battle breaks and thunders  
O'er the wild tumultuous lake,  
And the brooding forests echo,  
And the sombre mountains shake;  
For again earth's earliest wanderers  
Stir in slumber and awake.

Mighty foemen reassemble  
Hosts and armies long since fled,  
That like motes adown the sunbeam  
Whirled to shadow and were sped;  
But the great winds blowing onward  
Bring again the deathless dead!

Near the lake and Baghlar Gardens  
Soars an obelisk alone,  
Bearing carved gods and altars  
In its corridors of stone,  
And the arrow point inscriptions  
Graved on cylinder and cone.

Way marks, these, of earth's first  
people,  
Ever changing, yet the same;  
Rearing in all lands the tokens  
Of the Garden whence they came,  
Which is barred to them forever  
By a circling sword of flame.

M. E. BUNZER.

legitimate and supreme mission and  
admits of no substitute.

Where it was ever physically  
necessary, and that necessity still  
continues, an opiate would seem in-  
evitable. But the percentage of  
such sufferers, as I have said, is  
small. The rest are impelled simply  
by craving—that intolerable craving  
which arises from deprivation of  
the drug.

## Action Always the Same

But whether a man has acquired  
the habit knowingly or unknow-  
ingly, its action is always the same.  
No matter how conscientiously he wishes  
to discharge his affairs, the drug at  
once begins to loosen his sense of  
moral obligation, until, in the end, it  
brings about absolute irresponsibil-  
ity. Avoidance and neglect of  
customary duties, evasion of new  
ones, extraordinary resourcefulness  
in the discovery of the line of least  
resistance, and finally amazing coun-  
ting and treachery—this is the in-  
evitable history.

## Travellettes

Athens

ATHENS is distinctly disappoint-  
ing at first sight, especially if  
you chance to cherish illusions about  
the glory that was Greece. The  
descendants of Socrates meet you at  
the boat or the train, and surround  
you with a cloud of expostulation, in-  
trigue and entreaty designed to get  
you to their own particular hotel  
whose merits they extol in a way  
that puts Demosthenes out of the  
running. It is embarrassing to  
choose among so many perfect  
hostelries, but you have the consol-  
ation of knowing that most of them  
are equally bad.

If it is night when you arrive, you  
will probably take a stroll around  
the city. You find the two main public  
squares set out with hundreds of  
little tables under the twinkling  
stars, where the populace drinks cof-  
fee and watches moving pictures.  
Each cafe of consequence has its  
own film machine, and projects on  
an outdoor screen for the benefit  
of its patrons at the tables.

This, of course, is a state of affairs  
highly favorable to the well-being of  
the Athenian small boy. In com-  
mon with a few of the older prole-  
tariat he charges around at a great  
rate, trying to see everything at  
once. Houses with balconies front-  
ing on the Zappeion terrace get a  
free show, and are said to be choice  
real estate in consequence.

At this evening gathering you feel  
something of the race-soul of the  
present Grecian people. It is resign-  
ed, apathetic, depressed. The crowd  
is quiet, orderly to the point of  
stolidity. If the film breaks or the  
light goes out, as frequently happens,  
the audience sits in patient silence,  
one minute, two minutes, five  
minutes, until the show goes on.  
There is none of the restless stir, the  
whistling and cat-calling that would  
be made by a similar mixed crowd in  
almost any other nation. As you sit  
in the quiet night, with such sur-  
roundings, you cannot but muse upon  
the storied greatness of the mighty  
race from which this people comes.  
They are, indeed, the children of  
renown.

## PHILIPPINE PROBLEMS

## VI.—The Biggest One of All

By Frederic J. Haskin

WASHINGTON, D. C., February

22.—All eyes in the Philippines  
are turned on the United States today.  
The fate of the islands rests with the  
American people. That we have come  
to a crisis in our dealings with them  
is obvious to everyone. What do the  
people most concerned think of it—  
those to whom it is the biggest ques-  
tion on earth, and not merely a matter  
to be skimmed on the way to the  
office?

There are three principal political  
parties in the Philippines. All of them  
are in favor of legislation in which  
the United States shall go on record  
as subscribing to the principle of the  
ultimate independence of the islands.

The Nacionalista party is the  
strongest and most numerous. This  
party expressed itself as in favor of  
the passage of the Jones bill, preferably  
amended in certain particulars, but  
passed in its original form rather than  
not at all. (They referred to that  
Jones bill which states in its preamble  
that the United States has never had  
any idea of conquest or territorial  
aggrandizement. As passed by the  
Senate, the preamble was considerably  
modified.) The Progreista party  
also favors such a measure, but the  
Progreistas want a bill which will  
establish a government responsible in  
local affairs to the people of the islands  
rather than to the War Department  
or to the Governor-General of the  
Philippines. The third party wanted  
the preamble of the Jones bill  
amended so as to set a fixed date for  
the independence of the archipelago.

This third party is an off-shoot of  
the Nacionalistas, and apparently re-  
presents that section of public opinion  
which is calling for quick independ-  
ence. There are also Filipinos who  
oppose any bill which has for its object  
the separation of the islands from the  
United States. The Nacionalista and  
Progreista parties include the great  
bulk of the people who are interested  
in politics at all.

These two parties want a definite  
affirmation from the United States  
to the effect that they will be in-  
dependent some day. Such independ-  
ence is their national ideal, and it has  
been promised them so often by in-  
dividual Americans that they feel some  
definite and authoritative statement  
of our position to be their due. Every  
Filipino looks forward to the day  
when the islands will be governed by  
Filipinos. But as nearly as the  
sentiment of eight million such people  
can be estimated, it may be stated as  
a fact that no considerable section of  
the Filipinos desire separation at this  
time. The more serious thinkers  
among the natives will not even ex-  
press an opinion as to when such  
separation will be desirable.

Thus the attitude of the Filipinos  
may be summed up: a small party  
desiring a fixed date for independence,  
a few unorganized individuals opposed  
to all talk of separation, a great  
majority of the people calling for a  
recognition of the principle of ultimate  
independence, but setting the time in  
the indefinite future.

Americans in the islands were  
apparently opposed to the preamble of  
the Jones bill, but so far as the ad-  
ministrative features of the measure  
are concerned, they agree with the  
Filipinos in desiring to have them  
enacted into law. Opinion is  
practically unanimous that the Phil-  
ippines have outgrown their present  
form of government. As it stands  
today, there is an appointive Com-  
mission for the upper House and an  
elective Assembly for the lower House.  
The upper House has exclusive  
legislative authority over a third of  
the archipelago (Mindanao-Sulu).  
Yet the lower House must pass all  
appropriation bills, even where the  
money is to be expended outside its  
jurisdiction.

The bad features of this system were  
shown when the legislature failed to  
agree on a budget for three successive  
years. Now things seem to be running  
smoothly, since the appropriation bill  
for the year has been passed and the  
two Houses are co-operating, but as a  
matter of fact the situation is un-  
changed. Only the people of the  
islands realize that fundamental  
changes are about to be made in the  
organization of their government, so  
they put all other issues aside until  
they see what these changes will be.

Local government is not only ham-  
pered by the fact that an arm of the  
legislature must appropriate where it  
cannot legislate, but also because the  
Philippine legislature has little control  
over the sources of revenue in the  
islands. Customs receipts and internal  
revenues are the two sources whence  
the administration draws funds to  
keep it running. Yet the legislature  
under the present organic act cannot  
pass any effected laws concerning  
either of these forms of taxation; that  
power is vested in the United States  
Congress.

The insular government cannot  
borrow money without express per-  
mission from Congress. One effect of  
this has been to keep Philippine  
finances in excellent condition—the

total indebtedness is only twelve  
million dollars—but the people of the  
islands believe that a point has now  
been reached where the system is a  
serious check on progress. It is  
suggested, that if approval from  
Washington is desired, a sufficient  
precondition would be for the President  
to approve each loan before it is made.  
Such a system would be much less  
cumbersome than the present one, which  
calls for affirmative legislation from  
Congress.

Finally, the local government wants  
power to enact laws which will bring  
about the development of the natural  
resources of the archipelago. The  
public lands are the great wealth of  
the islands, after which come timber  
resources and mines. The Commis-  
sioner pleaded vainly for thirteen years  
for a revision of the public land laws  
to a form which would stimulate  
agriculture. It seems certain that an  
increase in the power of the local  
government in this respect will be  
followed by faster progress and de-  
velopment.

Americans and Filipinos are agreed  
that the plan of insular administration  
needs reorganizing. That such re-  
organization is provided for in a bill  
whose preamble brings up the ques-  
tion of Philippine independence has  
given rise to dispute which the body  
of the bill would never have awakened.

Americans in the islands view the  
future of the Philippines with a  
sentiment that it is hard for their  
brethren at home to understand. The  
progress that has been made is as-  
tounding, and it has not come easily.  
Every step of it was won by men who  
gave their lives to the work, and held  
their lives lightly where that work  
was concerned. You see the results  
today, but the cogon grass has covered  
the graves of the men who died in  
attaining them.

They went to an alien land and an  
alien people, where murder was a  
pastime and sickness stalked in a  
dozen forms the year around. They  
died of fever, of cholera, of dysentery,  
by the bullets of outlaws and the  
bolos of criminals. If they lived, they  
said nothing and the work went on.  
If they died, other men took their  
places, and the work went on. They  
were charged with every crime from  
perjury to murder by men whose  
petty grafts they interfered with.

They were feared and hated by some  
of the people for whom they did three  
men's work. But they did their work.  
Great Britain is fond of pointing out  
her achievements in spreading civiliza-  
tion. She can show some remarkable  
results in bringing light into the dark  
places, but the American record in  
the Philippines surpasses anything  
that has been done by England or any  
other nation. Some day we will put  
up a monument to the men who died  
in the Philippine service. But those  
who fill their places today think that  
the best monument will be an assu-  
rance that their work shall not be  
lost.

We have our duty to these dead  
men to consider. We have our duty  
toward the Filipino, toward the pagan  
and Moro, toward the Americans  
and Europeans who have thrown  
their lot in with that of the islands,  
toward the international family of  
powers. What that duty may be,  
each man must decide for himself;  
but this much of each man's duty is  
certain; that he do not decide without  
considering to the full the possible  
consequences of his action.

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## The Secret of Public Speaking By Garrett P. Serviss

I am desirous of being informed of the cause of me being speechless when I am called to speak before a large audience. My friends advise me that I would make a very good lecturer, as I am able to speak of anything eloquently. I associate with very intelligent boys, and am able to dwell on any topic, but when I am called upon to make a speech I lose my nerve and am not able to go further.—H. L.

You suffer from self-consciousness, from want of training in self-control, which can be acquired only through experience, and from disciplined thinking and a deep fund of knowledge about your subjects. You should also study a little more closely the grammatical structure of the English language. Your facility in speaking "eloquently on anything" is, at present, a disadvantage to you. Real eloquence does not consist in a flood of words. It is based only on profound and serious thought and genuine feeling.

There is no finer or more useful art than that of public speaking. It calls into exercise the highest powers of the mind, but those powers cannot be

set to work upon nothing. They must have fuel to burn, or they must have something to hew and shape.

The material on which they work is knowledge, gained from study, observation, experience and meditation. The greatest orators the world has ever seen would be speechless if called upon to address a large audience on a subject about which they knew virtually nothing and on which their thoughts had never dwelt.

Their practiced self-control might enable them to babble a while, but what they said would be without weight, point or value. It is not an easy thing to face alone a great battery of eyes, behind which you know that there is a multitude of alert, informed and critical minds.

When you find your own mind paralyzed and your tongue speechless in such a situation, it is because you sub-consciously realize the fact that you have only words, and not ideas based on previous thinking and study to offer.

The words will not come without thoughts behind them, and only the speaker of long experience can extemporize thoughts in the presence of a waiting audience. And he cannot do so effectively unless his subject is familiar to him. You should never try to make a speech about anything that you have not thoroughly studied beforehand. Even then you may be abashed if you let your thoughts wander back to yourself and to what your auditors may be thinking about you.

Keep your mind on your subject. If you know all about it, it will help you out. In a little while you will forget yourself entirely. If ideas fail you for a moment, don't stop and stare helplessly at the audience, but

go back and repeat what you have just been saying, in other words if possible. Thus you will get your mind on the track again.

Personally, I believe in extemporaneous speaking, even for a lecture, or other formal discourse. History has long asserted that Demosthenes and Cicero, and other celebrated orators of antiquity, wrote their speeches beforehand and recited them from memory. Undoubtedly they wrote them, but I suspect that the speeches they actually delivered were mainly improvised, at least as to the words and sentences.

They wrote for posterity, but they must have known that a recited speech cannot have the power over an audience of one that comes new-clothed from the mind. An actor never produces upon his hearers the electric effects that are within the reach of an orator.

When a lecture has to be repeated many times there is nothing that troubles and hampers the speaker more than passages which he has got by heart in spite of himself. If he can vary them a little, or take them by a different handle, he finds new life in them. If they are stale to him they will be stale to his hearers.

There is a famous instance in point. Mirabeau, the great orator of the opening scenes of the French Revolution, wrote out many of his great speeches beforehand. That gave him complete command of his subject. But, says M. Roustan, it was only when Mirabeau threw aside all manuscript notes to launch himself in eloquent improvisations that his entire genius burst forth.

Then he swept everything before him, and his thoughts and emotions became those of the whole audience. Daniel Webster once electrified the United States Senate with a wonderful passage about the drumbeat of England, "driving the earth and keeping company with the hours."

When asked he said that, the idea had occurred to him years before when he was standing on the ramparts of Quebec. But it lay dormant in his mind, and suddenly sprang to expression in the midst of his speech. He also said when questioned about his preparations for his greatest speech, the "Reply to Hayne," that he had been preparing it all his life.

That is the best possible preparation for a speaker. When Wendell Phillips, on a few occasions, used notes his admirers said that he seemed "like an eagle walking."

So do not be discouraged by your failures. You will get the mastery over your self-consciousness in good time if you study hard and remember that the art of oratory is not only one of the finest, but one of the noblest, as long as it is exercised for liberty, humanity and the advancement of mankind.

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## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 18, 1916.	
Money and Bullion	
Mexican Dollars, Market rates:	72.50
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	1918
Copper Cash	1918
Overseas:	
Buying rate, @ 2-11...	6.35
Exch. @ 72.7-Mex...	9.48
Peking Bar	343
Native Interest	09

## Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	30.5d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:	
3 m-a.	%
4 m-a.	%
6 m-a.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 30 d-a.	23.94
Ex. Paris on London T.T.	477
Consols	477

## Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T. 2-11
London	Demand 2-11 1/2
India	T.T. 217 1/2
Paris	T.T. 414
Paris	Demand 414 1/2
New York	T.T. 69 1/2
New York	Demand 69 1/2
Hongkong	T.T. 72 1/2
Japan	T.T. 72 1/2
Batavia	T.T. 164

## Banks Buying Rates

London	4 m-a. Cds. 3-0 1/2
London	6 m-a. Cds. 3-0 1/2
London	8 m-a. Cds. 3-0 1/2
London	10 m-a. Cds. 3-0 1/2
Paris	4 m-a. 438 1/2
New York	4 m-a. 71 1/2

## CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR APRIL

£1-Hk. Tls.	5.40
Hk. Tls. 1-Franc	4.41
1-Mark	3.62
Gold \$ 1-Hk. Tls.	1.35
Hk. Tls. 1-Yen	1.48
" " 1-Rupia	2.34
" " 1-Rouble	2.29
" " 1-Mex. \$	1.50

## Chinese Exchange Rates

## Rates of Exchange

## Bank of China

Mexican Dollars, 72.4875	
Chinese Dollars, 72.4625	
On Peking, Demand, 105 1/2	
On Tientsin, Demand, 106 1/2	
On Newchwang, Demand, 79 1/2	
On Hankow, Demand, 103 1/2	
On Chungking, Demand, 116 1/2	
On Nanchang, Demand, 73 1/2	
On Foochow, Demand, 95 1/2	
On Amoy, Demand, 71 1/2	
On Swatow, Demand, —	
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, —	
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, —	
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Tels., —	

## Stock Exchange

## Transactions

## Shanghai, April 18, 1916.

Official	
Anglo Javay Tls. 12 1/2	
Chemicals United Tls. 2 1/2	
Dominions Tls. 17.00	
Gulas "L" Tls. 11.00	
Direct Business Reported	
Chemicals United Tls. 2 1/2	

## Sharebrokers Association

## Transactions

## Shanghai, April 18, 1916.

Official	
Langkats Tls. 32.50 April	
Shanghai Municipal 5 1/2% Debts.	
Tls. 95.00 cash	
Anglo Javay Tls. 12.80 cash	
Direct	
Anglo Javay Tls. 12.75 cash	
Dominions Tls. 17.00 cash	
Gulas Tls. 10.00 cash	
Pahangs Tls. 19.00 cash	
Anglo Javay Tls. 13.00 May	
Butes Tls. 1.90 cash	

## London Rubber Market

London, April 17.—Today's rubber prices are as follows:	
Plantation, First Latex.	
Spot: 2s. 2d. Paid.	
July to December delivery: 3s. 2 1/2d. Paid.	
Tendency of market: Quiet.	
Last Quotation, London, April 15: Spot: 3s. 2 1/2d. to 3s. 3d. Paid.	
July to December delivery: 3s. 3 1/2d. Paid.	
Tendency of market: Very quiet.	

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## Shanghai Gas Company

Following is the report of the directors of the Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd., for the year ended December 31—

The profit on Working Account amounted to Tls. 239,068.75 as compared with Tls. 266,068.01 for 1914, a decrease of Tls. 26,999.26.

The net profit for the year amounted to Tls. 188,578.11 against Tls. 210,669.19, a decrease of Tls. 22,090.08.

The balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account, including the amount of Tls. 19,799.74 carried forward after appropriation of the profits of 1914, amounts to Tls. 208,377.85, of which sum the Directors recommend appropriation as follows:—

To pay a Dividend for the year 1915 on 24,000 shares at 4% Tls. 2.00	48,000.00
To write off for depreciation of Land and Buildings	4,076.35
To write off for depreciation of Manufacturing and Distributing Plant	125,271.09
To write off for depreciation of Furniture	922.11
To write off for Special depreciation of Stocks of Fittings	10,000.00
To carry forward to new account	20,108.30

Consumption.—During the year 485,778,000 cubic feet of gas were sold to private consumers, being a decrease of 4.7%. Progress is maintained in the output of gas for cooking, heating and industrial purposes.

Coal, &c.—The total amount of Coal carbonised amounted to Tons 30,528.62 whilst 302,340 gallons of Liquid Fuel were used in the manufacture of gas.

Residuals.—There was a strong demand for Tar and Sulphate of Ammonia throughout the year.

Directorate.—In accordance with

the Articles of Association Mr. E. Jenner Hogg retires but, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

Audit.—The Directors regret to record the death of Mr. H. W. G. Hayter, one of the Company's Auditors for several years past. The accounts have been audited by Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, who now offer themselves for election as Auditors.

Summary of Engineer's Reports to the Directors during 1915.

Manufacture:—There were no additions to Plant. Several retort settings were taken down and re-constructed.

Coal & Oil carbonised. 38,081 tons.

Gas manufactured. 491,450,900 cubic feet.

Yield per ton. 12,905

Distribution:—Extensions in the smaller sizes of mains were undertaken in various parts of the settlement.

About 2.03 miles of new mains were laid.

Gas sold during the year. 450,714,200 cubic feet.

Gas used at Works, &c. 9,264,800

Gas unaccounted for and stock. 81,471,900

Gas unaccounted for in distribution. 6.3%

Semambu Co. to Pay Final Dividend 10 Tael Cents

We are informed by Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co., the general managers of the Semambu Rubber Estates, Limited, that at a meeting of the board of directors, held on April 18th, it was resolved to recommend at the forthcoming annual meeting on May 3rd, the payment of a final dividend of 10 Tael Cents per share, making 15% for the year ended December 31st, 1915, to shareholders on record on May 3rd, 1916.

Hankow Export Market

Hankow, April 12.—The following export statistics have been compiled under the direction of the General Chamber of Commerce:—

The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight ex-Per picul.

Week ended Tls. April 5.

Piculs Piculs

Cowhides, Best selected. 57.00 1,343

Second. 47.00 1,343

Buffalo hides, No. 1 10-60 lbs. 25.50 384

Goatskins, Untanned, chiefly white color, average 2 lbs. 40.137

50% short, 50% med. and 20% long hair: (Pices) 14.00

White China Grass, Wuchang & or Poochi (Hemp or Ramie) 12.50 3,063

Shanghai and or Chayu 4.00

Green China Grass, Szechuen 12.00 15,188

Jute (Abutlon) 11.30 1,071

White Vegetable Tallow 6 1/2 titre 15.25 901

Green Vegetable Tallow, 6 1/2 titre 15.00 8,968

Animal Tallow 15.25 22.75

Gallnuts, Usual shape 25.00 109.07 259

Plum 30.50

Cotton Lihoo 19.00

Black Bristles, Riding's 2 1/2 3 1/2 4 1/2 5 1/2 6 1/2 7 1/2 8 1/2 9 1/2 10 1/2 11 1/2 12 1/2 13 1/2 14 1/2 15 1/2 16 1/2 17 1/2 18 1/2 19 1/2 20 1/2 21 1/2 22 1/2 23 1/2 24 1/2 25 1/2 26 1/2 27 1/2 28 1/2 29 1/2 30 1/2 31 1/2 32 1/2 33 1/2 34 1/2 35 1/2 36 1/2 37 1/2 38 1/2 39 1/2 40 1/2 41 1/2 42 1/2 43 1/2 44 1/2 45 1/2 46 1/2 47 1/2 48 1/2 49 1/2 50 1/2 51 1/2 52 1/2 53 1/2 54 1/2 55 1/2 56 1/2 57 1/2 58 1/2 59 1/2 60 1/2 61 1/2 62 1/2 63 1/2 64 1/2 65 1/2 66 1/2 67 1/2 68 1/2 69 1/2 70 1/2 71 1/2 72 1/2 73 1/2 74 1/2 75 1/2 76 1/2 77 1/2 78 1/2 79 1/2 80 1/2 81 1/2 82 1/2 83 1/2 84 1/2 85 1/2 86 1/2 87 1/2 88 1/2 89 1/2 90 1/2 91 1/2 92 1/2 93 1/2 94 1/2 95 1/2 96 1/2 97 1/2 98 1/2 99 1/2 100 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2 103 1/2 104 1/2 105 1/2 106 1/2 107 1/2 108 1/2 109 1/2 110 1/2 111 1/2 112 1/2 113 1/2 114 1/2 115 1/2 116 1/2 117 1/2 118 1/2 119 1/2 120 1/2 121 1/2 122 1/2 123 1/2 124 1/2 125 1/2 126 1/2 127 1/2 128 1/2 129 1/2 130 1/2 131 1/2 132 1/2 133 1/2 134 1/2 135 1/2 136 1/2 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637 1/2 638 1/2 639 1/2 640 1/2 641 1/2 642 1/2 643 1/2 644 1/2 645 1/2 646 1/2 647 1/2 648 1/2 649 1/2 650 1/2 651 1/2 652 1/2 653 1/2 654 1/2 655 1/2 656 1/2 657 1/2 658 1/2 659 1/2 660 1/2 661 1/2 662 1/2 663 1/2 664 1/2 665 1/2 666 1/2 667 1/2 668 1/2 669 1/2 670 1/2 671 1/2 672 1/2 673 1/2 674 1/2 675 1/2 676 1/2 677 1/2 678 1/2 679 1/2 680 1/2 681 1/2 682 1/2 683 1/2 684 1/2 685 1/2 686 1/2 687 1/2 688 1/2 689 1/2 690 1/2 691 1/2 692 1/2 693 1/2 694 1/2 695 1/2 696 1/2 697 1/2 698 1/2 699 1/2 700 1/2 701 1/2 702 1/2 703 1/2 704 1/2 705 1/2 706 1/2 707 1/2 708 1/2 709 1/2 710 1/2 711 1/2 712 1/2 713 1/2 714 1/2 715 1/2 716 1/2 717 1/2 718 1/2 719 1/2 720 1/2 721 1/2 722 1/2 723 1/2 724 1/2 725 1/2 726 1/2 727 1/2 728 1/2 729 1/2 730 1/2 731 1/2 732 1/2 733 1/2 734 1/2 735 1/2 736 1/2 737 1/2 738 1/2 739 1/2 740 1/2 741 1/2 742 1/2 743 1/2 744 1/2 745 1/2 746 1/2 747 1/2 748 1/2 749 1/2 750 1/2 751 1/2 752 1/2 753 1/2 754 1/2 755 1/2 756 1/2 757 1/2 758 1/2 759 1/2 760 1/2 761 1/2 762 1/2 763 1/2 764 1/2 765 1/2 766 1/2 767 1/2 768 1/2 769 1/2 770 1/2 771 1/2 772 1/2 773 1



## Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital ..... \$1,000,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 1,000,000  
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... 1,000,000

## Head Office:

25 Broad Street, LONDON, E. C.

## Court of Directors:

Mr. Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman  
Mr. Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.  
Mr. Cuthbertson, Esq.  
Mr. Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.  
Mr. H. Neville Goshen, Esq.  
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.  
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.  
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

## Branches:

The Bank of England.  
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.  
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.  
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.  
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

## Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Hongkong, Peking, Bangkok, Hanoi, Penang, Batavia, Ipoh, Puket, Bombay, Karachi, Rangoon, Calcutta, Kiang, Saigon, Canton, Kobe, Seremban, Cebu, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, Colombo, Madras, Shanghai, Delhi, Malacca, Sourabaya, Foochow, Manila, Taiping, Haiphong, Medan, (F.M.S.), Hankow, New York, Tientsin, Yokohama.

## Shanghai Branch, 13 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement. Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

## W. B. SUTHERLAND,

Manager.

## Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital ..... Frs. 40,000,000.00

Reserves ..... Frs. 40,000,000.00

## Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Mongtse, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Pondichery, Peking, Tourane, Haiphong, Papeete, Hankow, Phnom-Penh.

## Branches:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

## L. ARDAIN,

Manager.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital ..... Frs. 20,000,000

## Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 3 Bishopsgate. Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

## President:

JEAN JADOT, Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

## Branches:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd. BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique. ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers. PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS and MARSEILLE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris. NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts, Tientsin and fixed deposits according to arrangement. Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

## W. A. MOHR,

Manager.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds: Sterling \$1,500,000 @ 3s. \$15,000,000

Silver ..... 12,000,000

Total ..... \$32,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.  
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy.  
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., [Chairman].  
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.  
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.  
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.  
J. A. Plummer, Esq.  
Hon. Mr. E. Shillim.

Chief Manager: Hongkong-N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bangkok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, London, S. Francisco, Canton, Malacca, Shanghai, Singapore, Colombo, Lyons, Sourabaya, Foochow, Manila, Tientsin, Harbin, Nagasaki, Hankow, New York, Yokohama.

London Bankers: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 13 The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,

Manager.

V. J. SUTHERLAND,

Manager.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,

Manager.

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Manager.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,

Manager.

## International Banking Corporation

Head Office: 60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch: 31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up ..... U.S. \$3,250,000

Reserve and Undivided Profits ..... U.S. \$2,210,000

Total ..... U.S. \$5,460,000

London Bankers: Bank of England.

National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents: All over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,

Manager.

1-A, Kluckhans Road.

Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office: 13 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3% per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

A. G. STEPHEN,

Manager.

V. J. SUTHERLAND,

Manager.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,

Manager.

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W. B. SUTHERLAND,

Manager.

## The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Head Office: 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorized Capital ..... \$1,500,000

Subscribed Capital ..... 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital ..... 562,500

Reserve Fund ..... 550,000

Bankers: BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

Branches: Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifeng, Hankow, Iohang, Shanhai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH, 3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates: For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum. For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,

Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NEDERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital: Gld. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)

Reserve Fund: Gld. 9,327,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland: THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches: Bandjermasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tandjong, Bala, Cheribon, Pakalongan, Tebing-Tinggi, Djember, Penang, Tegal, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Telok-Betong, Hongkong, Rangoon, Tjilatap, Kota-Radia, Semarang, Weltevreden, Makassar, Singapore, Soerabaya, Medan.

London Bankers: Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on the branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description. Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI BRANCH: Interest allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYBERG,

Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road; Tel. Nos. 3393-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914.

"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."

Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital ..... \$25,000,000.00

Subscribed Capital ..... 14,000,000.00

Fully Paid Up Capital ..... 4,000,000.00

Liabilities ..... \$10,000,000.00

Board of Directors: Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-kai.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-pei, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.

Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.

Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.

Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.

BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers: The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.

National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES: Amsterdam, Manila, Seattle, Bangkok, Malia, Samsang, Batavia, Melbourne, Singapore, Benken, Milan, Soerabaya, Bombay, Moscow, Sydney, Calcutta, New York, Tokyo, Cheribon, Osaka, Vladivostok, Hongkong, Padang, Wellington, Honolulu, Paris, Yokohama, Macassar, San Francisco.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Taels and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2 1/4 per cent. per annum, in Dollars at 1 1/4 per cent. per annum on the daily balance of over Taels of Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.

YUEN CHIN, Sub-Manager.

March 18, 1916.

## The Bank of China.

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital ..... \$50,000,000

Paid-up Capital ..... \$10,000,000

Head Office: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies: Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifeng, Hankow, Iohang, Shanhai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH, 3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates: For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum. For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,

Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NEDERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital: Gld. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)

Reserve Fund: Gld. 9,327,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland: THE











## Auctions

## A. LANDAU &amp; Co.

(Swiss Establishment)

Auctioneers, Expert Valuers  
Salesrooms in

Nos. 134-135a Szechuen Road

Telephone 2653

Personal attention given to  
house auctions.A/c of sales rendered within 3  
days of sales. Cash advances  
made on goods entrusted  
to our sales.

Terms on application.

Chinese Hankow-Szechuen Government  
Railways, Hankow-Ichang SectionTenders are invited for the  
Supply of 3 superheated steam  
Goods Engines.Tenders to be sealed and to bear  
on the cover the address: Tenders  
for the Supply of Locomotives for  
the Chinese Hankow-Szechuen  
Railways (Hupei Line: Hankow  
Ichang) are to be forwarded to the  
Director-General of the Han-  
Yueh-Chuan Government Railways  
at Hankow up to June 28th, 1916,  
at 6 p.m.Tenders presented up to that  
date will be opened in the presence  
of the bidders at the Directorate-  
General at Hankow. Tenders  
having been called for also in Ger-  
many, France, Great Britain and  
U. S. A., for which the opening day  
has been fixed for June 28th, 1916,  
also, acceptance of tenders will take  
place and be published when result  
of tenders has been wired by these  
countries.Specifications are to be had  
against payment of Mex. \$5.00 at  
the Directorate-General's Office,  
Hankow.JEME TIEN-YOW,  
Director-General  
for theManaging Director of the  
Hankow-Szechuen Railway  
Hupei Line: Hankow-Ichang.  
9470

## BANK HOLIDAYS

THE Exchange Banks will be  
closed for the transaction of Public  
Business on Friday, Saturday and  
Monday, the 21st, 22nd and 24th  
April, on account of the Easter  
Holidays.

9460

## Shanghai Gas Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the  
ANNUAL GENERAL MEET-  
ING of the Shareholders will be  
held at the Office of Messrs.  
SCOTT, HARDING & Co., 6,  
Peking Road, Shanghai, on Thurs-  
day, the 27th April, 1916, at 4  
o'clock p.m.The Transfer Books of the  
Company will be closed from the  
19th April to the 27th April, 1916,  
both days inclusive.By Order of the Board of Directors  
GEO. R. WINGROVE,  
Secretary.  
Shanghai, 11th April, 1916. 9381

1284, BROADWAY

TELEPHONE No. 1025

## YUT SAE CHANG &amp; Co.

Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers  
SHANGHAI.Large Stocks of Engineers' Architects' Builders'  
Supplies, and Bommer Brothers Spring Hinges.Full line of HARDWARE of every description, at  
most moderate prices, for up-country missionary stations.Business and Official  
NoticesEvery Single Bottle of  
Pure, Rich, Creamy  
Elephant Head Beer  
has our name on the  
Label.Garner, Quelch & Co.  
Sole Proprietors.

## NAVAL CLUB

No. 10A and 10B.

Boone Road.

## RESTAURANT

NOTICE. Mr. A. Kotsomitis  
desires to announce that he has  
opened on the premises of the  
Naval Club a restaurant under  
his personal supervision. The cater-  
ing is in the hands of a thoroughly  
competent French chef.Refreshments of the highest  
quality supplied.The premises have been entirely  
redecorated and renovated.Dinners and Banquets catered  
for at moderate rates.

Special rates for boarders.

A trial will convince you of best  
attention and quick service.A. KOTSOMITIS,  
Proprietor.

9468

## KIANGWAN RACES

Saturday and Monday  
(22nd and 24th April, 1916)

1st Saddling Bell at 1.45 p.m. Daily

## ENTRANCE TICKETS:

\$1.00 each Day obtainable at  
the Gate.

By order,

Y. J. CHANG,  
Secretary.

International Recreation Club

9462

Customs Notification  
No. 848NOTICE is hereby given that the  
Custom House will be closed, and  
the shipment and delivery of cargo  
suspended, on the 21st April, Good  
Friday.F. S. UNWIN,  
Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House,

Shanghai, 17th April, 1916. 9461

## Honigsberg's

## "The Up-to-date Garage"

have now installed on the premises a special  
department for making Cushion Covers, Tops,  
and Drivers' Uniforms.

Estimates and Advice Free

## HOT + BUNS!

## Carl Fiedler

6 Broadway

Tel. 1828

ORDER EARLY, PLEASE!

9467

## MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

For Liberal Conditions and Moderate Rates Apply To  
Java Sea & Fire Insurance Company  
Shanghai Branch Office: 8b, Kiukiang Road: Tel. 70  
C. G. O. Eklaar, Manager.

## The Semambu Rubber Estates, Ltd.

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE is hereby given that the  
Third Annual Meeting of Share-  
holders will be held at the Com-  
pany's offices, No. 13, Nanking  
Road, on Wednesday, the 3rd May,  
1916, at 4 p.m.The Transfer Books of the  
Company will be closed from the  
26th April to the 3rd May, 1916,  
both days inclusive.By Order of the Directors,  
R. N. TRUMAN & Co.  
General Managers.

Shanghai, 19th April, 1916. 9478

## The Shanghai Bon Marche

17, Nanking Road

## CLOSING

UP

Gents' New Straw Hats  
at  
HALF PRICETHE CENTRAL GARAGE  
CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD?

## CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day  
and Night.

Telephone 3809.

## SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

Special Easter Monday Excursion  
to Soochow

24th April, 1916.

## SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN

with Restaurant Car attached.

Shanghai North ... dep. 7.10

Soochow ... arr. 8.40

Soochow ... dep. 17.30

Shanghai North ... arr. 19.00

## REDUCED RETURN FARES.

1st Class Return \$4.00

2nd " " \$2.25

3rd " " \$1.25

The above tickets at reduced  
rates will be available for this  
Special Train only.Breakfast \$1.00 and Tea \$0.50  
will be served on the Train.Accommodation strictly limited.  
Book early or you will be too late.Do not miss this opportunity of  
spending a whole day in the country  
amongst the hills surrounding the  
beautiful Ta Hu Lake.For further particulars apply to  
the Traffic Manager.Shanghai North, Telephone 900,  
or to Messrs. Thomas Cook and  
Sons, Tel. No. 2203. 9477

## Shanghai-Nanking Railway

## EASTER HOLIDAYS

ON and from Thursday, the 20th  
April, 1916, 1st and 2nd class Return  
Tickets at a fare and a half will be  
issued from Shanghai North to  
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow,  
Tanyang, Chinkiang and Nanking  
and vice versa, available until  
Tuesday, the 25th April, 1916,  
inclusive.All trains except the "down"  
express from Nanking to Shanghai  
North will call at Henli during  
these holidays on application to the  
Station Inspector, Shanghai North,  
Telephone No. 900.

J. D. READ,

Traffic Manager. 9469

"Hangchow,  
The Beautiful"NEW HOTEL,  
Hangchow West LakeIntending visitors to our hotel  
are advised that there is no  
through train service to Hang-  
chow just at present. There  
is, however, a launch service  
from Soochow Creek to Hang-  
chow, or visitors may take the  
launch to Kashing, from whence  
a train service to Hangchow is  
in operation.The city and surrounding  
country are perfectly quiet,  
and intending visitors need  
have no fear of any trouble  
occurring to mar their stay at  
this beautiful resort.

## FOR SALE

If you have an old SEWING MACHINE  
of any make, and wish to buy a  
new one, we will make you a liberal  
allowance for it.

Singer Sewing Machine Co.

Sales Department,  
Phone 2786; P. 474, Nanking Road,  
and 2's, Haining Road. 9444

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must  
be PrepaidReply must be  
called for

## APARTMENTS

## WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full  
board. Good table. Centrally  
situated facing the Gardens.

"A home from home"

Telephone 3482 9408

KOREA, SEOUL: For com-  
fortable, quiet, home-like and in-  
expensive accommodation, write to  
Mrs. Chas. Loeber. 9180

## APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, furnished bedroom  
with bath, near Public Garden.  
Offers, stating price, please direct  
to Box 121, THE CHINA  
PRESS. 9466-A-19FURNISHED HOUSE or flat,  
of three to six rooms, wanted by  
married couple. Apply to Box 107,  
THE CHINA PRESS. 9440-A-19WANTED, furnished flat with  
kitchen, 2-3 rooms; Central district  
preferred. Apply to Box 110,  
THE CHINA PRESS. 9443-A-19

## MISCELLANEOUS

PAYING GUESTS for summer.  
One or two people can have first-  
class accommodation with a family  
living in the most beautiful suburb  
of Kobe. State nationality. Apply  
to Mrs. Cato, Harada Mura,  
Kobe, Japan. 9476-A-21AUCTION BRIDGE. An expert  
at the game, of some local reputa-  
tion, will undertake the instruction  
of a few select classes of four, at  
ten dollars per hour. Apply, with  
full particulars, to Box 120, THE  
CHINA PRESS. 9464-A-23

## LOST

BROWN POINTER DOG, with  
speckled feet, STRAYED Tuesday  
morning in Chungking or Weihai-  
wei Road. Wore leather muzzle  
and collar, with French licence.  
Finder please communicate with  
Box 124, THE CHINA PRESS. 9473-A-19

## SITUATIONS WANTED

BACHELOR, leaving for home,  
wishes to recommend his cook-boy.  
Apply to Box 123, THE CHINA  
PRESS. 9472-A-19GOOD SITUATION wanted  
for a first-class cook. Employer  
leaving Shanghai. Apply to Box  
114, THE CHINA PRESS. 9450-A-19WANTED, position by a young  
lady, as typist. Willing to assist  
generally. Apply to Box 109, THE  
CHINA PRESS. 9442-A-19A BRITISH salesman is open to  
handle attractive proposition upon  
salary and commission. Wide  
experience in London, United  
States and Canada. Apply to Box  
111, THE CHINA PRESS. 9446-A-19

## SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED: a teacher to teach  
higher mathematics in a college of  
this country. Chinese preferred.  
Please apply, stating qualifications  
and past experience, to Box 125,  
THE CHINA PRESS. 9474-A-25AN American, with college train-  
ing and business experience and  
who speaks the Shanghai dialect, is  
open to employment at a good  
salary. Apply to Box 126, THE  
CHINA PRESS. 9475-A-26

## HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, large house, containing  
10 large rooms, 6 small rooms,  
large dining-room and reception  
rooms. Suitable for hotel or board-  
ing house. Cheap rent. Apply to  
Box 117, THE CHINA PRESS. 9455-A-28NO. 63, Route Vallon, near French  
Park; containing three rooms on  
ground-floor, four bedrooms, three  
tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs,  
lavatories and flush closets, hot  
water installation, tiled kitchen and  
pantry, four servants' rooms,  
garden, tennis, etc., from May 1st,  
1916. Apply at No. 75, Route  
Vallon. Telephone, West 169. 9449-A-16

## FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls.  
1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-  
class real estate security. China  
Realty Company, Ltd. 9261

## Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: Portable wireless  
receiving set: very loud, \$30. In-  
spection and trial by appointment.  
Apply Sequeira, 21, Fearon Road. 9457-A-22FOR SALE, as a going concern,  
an old-established private hotel in  
good locality. No reasonable offer  
refused. Apply to Box 115, THE  
CHINA PRESS. 9454-A-23FOR SALE, thoroughbred fox  
terrier pups. May be seen by  
appointment. Apply to Box 108,  
THE CHINA PRESS. 9441-A-19WANTED, thoroughbred young  
bull-dog or cocker spaniel, for  
Hankow. Send photo, pedigree and  
price to Box 106, THE CHINA  
PRESS. 9436-A-21FOR SALE, 22 cal. Remington  
rifle, also 30 cal. Mauser shells.  
Inquire N. A. Davis, Astor House. 9427-A-20CASKS WANTED at moderate  
price, to contain 4 or 5 hundred  
pounds each. Reply, stating particu-  
lars, to Box 122, THE CHINA  
PRESS. 9471-A-19FOR SALE, one Ford touring car;  
as good as new; one full-sized  
billiard table; one Victor Victrola,  
cheap. Owner going home. Apply  
to Box 116, THE CHINA  
PRESS. 9463-A-22FOR SALE, one roll-top American  
writing desk, nearly new; one  
Smith-Premier typewriter (Num-  
ber 2), in very good condition.  
Apply Astor House Hotel, 85. 9447-A-19FOR SALE or lease, 70 mow of  
land, filled and banded, Pootung  
side, suitable site for godowns or  
mills. For particulars apply to  
Sidney J. Powell, 13a, Canton  
Road. 9418Amusement Advertising  
will be found on  
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are Continued on  
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WEST 1090.  
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO.Business and Official Notices  
are Continued on  
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